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# ***Daily Report—***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-147  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-147

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2 August 1989

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**Hun Sen Meets French Prime Minister**  
*BK3107115489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] According to an SPK correspondent, French Prime Minister Michel Rocard on 27 July held talks with Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, who arrived in Paris on 22 July to attend the meeting of Cambodian parties and the International Conference on Cambodia.

During the 1-hour meeting, Comrade Chairman Hun Sen informed the French leader on the real situation in Cambodia and the position of the Cambodian Government on solving the Cambodian problem. Comrade Chairman Hun Sen wants France to think about the interests of the long-term relations between the two countries rather than the interests of individuals. During the meeting, the Cambodian leader also talked about the issues relating to French humanitarian aid to Cambodia, particularly in the fields of education, public health, and culture, and in the restoration of historical monuments.

Michel Rocard expressed the firm belief that Cambodia's internal affairs can only be solved by Cambodians themselves. He agreed with the view that while waiting for a global solution, the problem should be solved step by step. Rocard focussed on the great significance of the relations between the two countries, particularly in the fields of public health, education, and culture despite the limited budget. Rocard said he also paid attention to the great significance of Cambodia's historical monuments he himself visited in 1968.

When coming out of the meeting room, Comrade Chairman Hun Sen said his talks with Rocard took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The comrade stressed that France could play a major role in peacefully solving the conflict in Cambodia. This is the first meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries since 1979.

**Vietnam's Thach Addresses Paris Conference**  
*BK0108084989 Hanoi VNA in English 0640 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his firm belief that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia would end up in success: "if all countries respect the principle of non-interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and encourage and assist the Cambodian parties to set up a national concord mechanism." Addressing the conference on July 31, Nguyen Co Thach said: "Lessons over the past ten years have shown that if we want to make this international conference a success we must avoid the paths which had led to stalemate in the past and should respect the outcome of the two negotiating processes, namely the results achieved at JIM-1 and JIM-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] and the results of

Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings." He pointed out: "Any solution which does not include the definitive elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and the world people as a whole... To disband them militarily and politically and to deprive them of their legal position is a measure to prevent them from provoking a civil war and reinstating their genocidal regime. Only when they are deprived of all means and instruments and of their legal position can the possibility of their fomenting a civil war and re-establishing their genocidal regime be ruled out. History has shown that rewards to the criminals have only encouraged them to commit new crimes. Much is an unforgettable lesson. The genocide perpetrators must be punished. At this conference they cannot be given any legal status and the right to veto under whatever circumstances..." The Vietnamese foreign minister stressed:

We share the view that a comprehensive political solution encompassing both the international and internal aspects should be achieved. That is the best thing. At present, we have grouped enough factors to achieve that. However, the two opposing Cambodian sides have not yet reached agreement on a question which is not a fundamental nor of lasting effect, that is the national concord mechanism for the transitional period. I hold that our conference should reach agreement on the international aspect and at the same time ensure the fundamental things regarding Cambodia's internal affairs already agreed upon by the Cambodian parties. The conference should also encourage the Cambodian parties to continue their talks so as to settle the remaining issues concerning the internal aspect of the Cambodia question. All countries should pledge not to encourage and assist neither Cambodian side to provoke a civil war and not to intervene and assist any party in case of a civil war.

**Hun Sen Addresses Cambodia Conference**  
*BK0108091589 Hanoi VNA in English 0648 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1—Speaking at the opening session of the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris on July 30, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers said: Any solution to the Cambodian question must be based on the Cambodian people's vital interests and will not make the Cambodian people hostage to the Khmer Rouge by forcing them to accept the latter in power again.

He added that in no circumstance and under no pretext must the genocidal Pol Pot regime be given even the smallest legitimate position.

Hun Sen proposed a status quo in the political and military situation after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops until the completion of general election. The election shall be conducted under the guidance of the

supreme steering council (CDS) and the supervision by an international supervision and control mechanism. The CDS will group both Cambodian factions and other Khmers living inside and outside the country. The CDS's task is to work out the electoral law, organize and control the general election and shall not belong to the mechanism of any government whether it is the government of the State of Cambodia, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for our conference here, Hun Sen added, it should deal with matters under its competence, i.e. questions relating to the international aspect of the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference will also encourage all Cambodian parties to continue with their talks to settle their internal aspect and guarantee the agreements reached among the parties."

He said the difference of views on the internal aspect of the issue should not become an obstacle to settlement of the international aspect.

"If we wait until the Cambodian parties reach a consensus on their internal affairs before dealing with the settlement of all matters concerning the international aspect, that would merely prolong outside intervention in the Cambodia conflict and complicate the situation," the Cambodian leader stressed.

Chairman Hun Sen solemnly declared that the State of Cambodia will not join in any military alliance or treaty that goes against its neutrality. The State of Cambodia will not allow the presence of any foreign army and military bases on its territory. Neither shall it allow the use of its territory to interfere in other countries internal affairs.

**Sihanouk Addresses Paris Conference on Cambodia**  
*BK0108110189 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Report on a speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the International Conference on Cambodia, in Paris, dated 30 July—read by announcer]

[Text] On 30 July, in the first session of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, on behalf of the patriotic Cambodian people, made a solemn speech the content of which follows:

First of all, the samdech, on behalf of the patriotic Cambodian people, thanked the French president, government, and people for their assistance and shelter for the Cambodian refugees and for hosting the International Conference on Cambodia. He also thanked: The 122 members of the United Nations for their votes in support of the just resolutions on Cambodia; UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the ASEAN states,

and all other countries, as well as all peace-justice-and-freedom loving governments and people for their zealous support and assistance to the national liberation struggle being waged by the Cambodian people.

The samdech continued: I have no intention to wage a war of words against anybody in my speech. However, I am duty bound to make clear the truth about the so-called Cambodian problem at this distinguished conference because if the reality is not understood some delegates would propose an illusory or superficial solution which is not applicable to the situation on Cambodia's battlefield.

The reality is that:

1. In fact, the so-called Cambodian problem has one and only one aspect: the aggression, military occupation, colonization, and Vietnamization of Cambodia—a full-right member of the United Nations since 1955—implemented by the SRV in 1978.

Contrary to statements or articles of some governments, personalities, reporters, etc., there has never been any civil war in Cambodia. The war in Cambodia has been and will continue to be a war between the Vietnamese aggressors and the Cambodian victims. If the current war in Cambodia is said to be a civil war, this is tantamount to saying that the war waged by the French free resistance forces in World War II was not against Germany's Hitler but against the foreign French lackeys who were under the command of the German Nazi-Hitlerite army, police, and government in Paris and other regions in France, which had been invaded and occupied by foreign forces. The Cambodian resistance forces have not fought and are not fighting Cambodian enemies, but they have their well-defined duty to struggle against the foreign invaders, occupiers, and colonialists of their Cambodian motherland. Hence, the so-called Cambodian problem is actually a problem between the SRV and Democratic Kampuchea [DK].

2. The purported total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia by 26 September 1989 does at all mean there will be a complete and genuine withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by that date. After 26 September 1989, senior and junior Vietnamese Army officers, rank and file, and Vietnamese militia forces disguised as Cambodian officials, soldiers, and militiamen will remain in Cambodia. This does not include the 1 million Vietnamese immigrants who have been illegally resettled in Cambodia between 1978 and 1989. Those people must be sent back to Vietnam peacefully, under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross Committee at the earliest possible date.

After 26 September 1989, the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces will be obliged to continue the national liberation struggle so long as the Vietnamese colonialists, under whatever disguise, are not completely withdrawn

from Cambodia. The Cambodian resistance does not like war nor waging war. But they cannot in any case accept a Vietnam-style peace for their motherland. They have the sincere intention to resume friendly relations with the SRV and never hold any type of grudge whatsoever. They only want Vietnam to return full and total independence to Cambodia together with its territorial integrity which has unjustly been seized by the SRV since 1978-79. If the SRV returns to Cambodia its full and total independence and territorial integrity, within its land and maritime borders as officially recognized by the international community prior to 17 March 1970, my government and myself declare that we will not ask for any war reparations from the SRV, although Cambodia and its people have been utterly ruined because of the invasion and occupation implemented by the communist Vietnamese.

3. The SRV and a number of governments, including the pro-noncommunist resistance forces, say that the danger posed by the Khmer Rouge Pol Pot and the prevention of the Khmer Rouge return to power is the fundamental aspect of the so-called Cambodian problem. I wish to emphasize that I do not advocate the Khmer Rouge cause. At any rate, if the Paris international conference on Cambodia decides to include in its resolutions on the so-called Cambodian problem the past and present issues of human rights violations committed by the Khmer Rouge, fairness would also demand a full consideration and condemnation of the countless human rights violations committed by the Vietnamese troops and the Hun Sen regime against innocent male and female Cambodians, which violations Amnesty International of London has described in detail in its annual report, fully documented with illustrations and photos.

With the spirit of national reconciliation, the Cambodian resistance forces and myself do not demand that the conference condemn the Vietnamese forces and the Hun Sen regime for their gross human rights violations against our innocent compatriots, including a great deal of the Cambodian resistance's members who were jailed, tortured, and executed without trial.

The question of human rights violations in Cambodia is an issue of vital importance. As such, appropriate, realistic, and effective measures must be instituted in order to put an end to the intolerable human rights violations. However, I wish to draw your respectful attention to the necessity of focussing on the objective of our concerted work, that is the withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese colonialists from Cambodia. As for the Khmer Rouge, they have solemnly put forth the proposal in writing calling on the United Nations and its peacekeeping force and, in particular, the current Paris international conference on Cambodia, to take necessary measures to definitively prevent them from seizing power alone in Cambodia if they desire to do so one day.

Those measures are:

a. The international control mechanism and peacekeeping force have to completely disarm or at least reduce the armies of the four Cambodian parties to 10,000 troops for each group; dismantle the strongholds and arms caches of the Khmer Rouge as well as those of the other Cambodian parties.

b. The international control mechanism and peacekeeping force should be stationed in Cambodia for a long period of time—at least for five years—in order to exert their control duty day and night and everywhere to prevent the Khmer Rouge and other forces from menacing the peace, the equality of the Cambodian parties, or the people's safety and freedom.

c. Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ta Mok, and so on are barred from participating in the political framework of the government, administration, and army of a new Cambodia to be established as a result of a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Communism will be eliminated and a free democratic regime and a multi-party system of the fifth French Republic model instituted in Cambodia.

Democratic Kampuchea would like to solemnly declare to the world that it will totally and perpetually observe the result of future general and free elections conducted under the supervision of an international control mechanism.

The samdech further said: Before concluding my remarks, I would like to reaffirm the clear-cut position of the Cambodian resistance, on the one hand toward the concept of a just settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem, and on the other the procedure of conducting work and making resolutions that the Paris international conference on Cambodia should observe.

With regard to the Cambodian resistance forces' concept concerning the just settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem, in my opinion attention should be paid to the following situation and facts:

1. The Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime was not born from the Cambodian people's will or from genuine elections. This regime was propped up and imposed on the Cambodian nation by the SRV military forces in January 1979. The Cambodian resistance forces headed by myself and the State of DK, which has been a full member of the United Nations since the day of its victory over Lon Nol's [Cambodian president from 1970-75] Khmer Republic on 17 April 1975, can never dissolve itself in the face of the illegal and pro-Vietnamese regime of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, and can never rally, under any circumstances, to the regime the constitution of which, even though partially amended, is still unacceptable because it is an illegal constitution.

The Cambodian resistance forces and DK will never hold a grudge against Hun Sen and his group because, all the same, they are our compatriots. We have suggested that they come and unite with us in a quadripartite national reconciliation government in which our four parties will have equal rights and duties and a collegial responsibility for the state, government, administration, and army. We even agree to dissolve our DK State, a full member of the United Nations, providing that the illegal State of Cambodia, also called the People's Republic of Kampuchea, consents to simultaneously dismantle itself. Our four parties within the government of national reconciliation can jointly organize general elections under the supervision of an international control mechanism to allow the Cambodian people, who are the real and only masters of the country, to freely choose their own destiny and a suitable political regime in Cambodia as they like. But Hun Sen and his party have rejected our rational proposal.

For ourselves, we are obliged to inform this distinguished forum that we cannot accept Hun Sen's counterproposal because if it is accepted, this will be tantamount to rejecting the sovereign Cambodian people by endorsing the legitimacy of communist Vietnam's action.

2. The Cambodian resistance forces with their three representatives present here will not accept a partial settlement which would allow the SRV to unjustly and easily avoid its gravest responsibility for Cambodia and to create a new Cambodia which, in fact, would be a Vietnamese colony and a territory for the Vietnamese people like Kampuchea Kraom, which was turned into South Vietnam in the middle of the 19th century.

As such, the SRV, after 26 September 1989, will continue to be fully responsible for the continuing war and troubles in Cambodia. Only a comprehensive settlement, which will definitively eliminate and prevent the return of Vietnamese colonialism, is acceptable to my government and the Cambodian resistance forces.

3. The Cambodian resistance forces will always demand the presence of an international peacekeeping force and an international control mechanism in Cambodia. Without the United Nations' international control mechanism assisted by its international peacekeeping force, independence, peace, stability, meaningful national reconstruction, and freedom can never be restored for our people, who have endured untold and countless suffering.

4. Some countries, which have their delegates present at this conspicuous forum, will request that Cambodia's UN seat be left vacant starting from the forthcoming UN General Assembly with the pretext of promoting the so-called Cambodian problem.

My Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea proposes to hand over Cambodia's UN seat to a national reconciliation government—composed of the four Cambodian parties, namely Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]; Khieu Samphan's DK party; Son Sann's KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front]; and Hun Sen's PRK —immediately after its formation.

The formula of leaving Cambodia's UN seat vacant will not enhance a settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem. Instead, it will only further aggravate the Cambodian situation and drive it to the verge of explosion, because the bloody fighting between the resistance and the foreign lackeys will become more arduous, bringing the Cambodian-Vietnamese war toward graver danger. And this will also legalize Vietnam's fait accompli in Cambodia and allow the process of Vietnamization of Cambodia to continue without hindrance under various appearances.

5. Obviously, all of us at this eminent conference agree that Cambodia should be independent and nonaligned. In my capacity as the father of Cambodia's independence and neutrality and a founder of the Nonaligned Movement, I would like to draw the attention of all the ladies and gentlemen present here to the fact that Cambodia's neutrality would be meaningless unless the country regains its full independence and territorial integrity within the framework of its land and maritime borders as accepted prior to 18 March 1970—the day of the military coup mounted by Lon Nol.

Concerning nonalignment, it is certain that Cambodia can not remain nonaligned in the style of some bogus nonaligned countries such as the SRV and other theoretically nonaligned countries because, in fact, those countries are absolutely aligned.

Dear President, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen:

I am firmly convinced that this international conference will proceed and make its resolutions with equity toward the Cambodian resistance and with the aim of effectively achieving peace for my victimized country.

Therefore, the Cambodian resistance forces would like to suggest that the principle of unanimity should be taken into account but not the compromise. Unanimity is the ideal groundwork for making decisions and resolutions on the so-called Cambodian problem which concerns Cambodia's future and its people. That being the case, any process and resolution should be based on the just UN resolutions on Cambodia which were adopted last year by an overwhelming vote—122-19—of the members of this world platform.

Lastly, Austria and Senegal should be entrusted with significant roles because the UN General Assembly—a world forum—has confided great responsibility for organizing the international conference on Cambodia to these two great countries.

In conclusion, the samdech thanked the delegates at the conference for their willingness to help settle the Cambodian problem in accordance with the common aspirations for peace, freedom, and justice.

**May Try 'To Pressure' Khmer Rouge**  
*AU3107164889 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT  
31 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge wants to "sabotage" efforts to find a peaceful solution for Cambodia and Beijing should be asked to pressure Khmer Rouge leaders into a more flexible posture, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday.

Prince Sihanouk made the remarks shortly after Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, addressing delegates to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, accused Vietnam of seeking to exterminate the Cambodian people and to eliminate their national identity.

The prince, who heads one of two non-communist factions in the tripartite Cambodian resistance, said Mr. Khieu Samphan's strongly-worded speech had "diminished" the chances to find an overall negotiated settlement for Cambodia.

But while Prince Sihanouk blasted the Khmer Rouge leadership for wanting "to delay the peace process as much as possible," he nonetheless said there was "a very strong current" of support among conference delegates for reaching a settlement for Cambodia.

The prince, in remarks to reporters, called on countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in conjunction with France and the United States, "to exert friendly pressure" on Beijing which should in turn "force (the Khmer Rouge) to become more flexible."

The Khmer Rouge, by far the most heavily-armed resistance faction, is backed by the Chinese Government.

Prince Sihanouk said it would be impossible to form a new Cambodian government that would exclude participation of the Khmer Rouge, warning that such a move could lead to the outbreak of civil war in Cambodia.

Under the leadership of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge government in Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 murdered around one million people.

The prince said Vietnam and the current Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh should be willing to accept the presence of a United Nations-sponsored peace keeping force in the country "to protect the Cambodian people from Khmer Rouge threats."

Prince Sihanouk said all parties in the Cambodian conflict should agree on September 27—the date by which Hanoi has promised to have pulled out all its troops from the country—as marking the end of the conflict between Vietnam and the resistance.

Earlier, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Beijing would not be willing to cut off its support to the Khmer Rouge until it could be verified that all Vietnamese troops, military advisors and forces "dissimulated" in the Cambodian Armed Forces had left the country.

Prince Sihanouk admitted that there were Vietnamese troops "camouflaged" in the Cambodian Army, but said Beijing must "allow Vietnam to save face."

The conference, which is being attended by all four Cambodia factions and senior officials from 17 other countries, is due to continue Tuesday.

**Shevardnadze Requests Meeting**  
*BK0108065789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has issued a written statement on the truth about the Cambodian problem which differs from the situation described by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The samdech stressed that the Heng Samrin regime could only survive thanks to Vietnam and that the Cambodian resistance forces were operating throughout Cambodia. If Vietnam really dared withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime would collapse. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made this statement immediately after Nguyen Co Thach had finished his speech at the International Conference on Cambodia.

Meanwhile, the Voice of the Khmer representative in Paris has learned from diplomatic sources that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, through the good offices of Indian Foreign Minister Natwar Singh, requested an audience with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the condition that either the U.S. secretary of state or the Chinese foreign minister meet with Hun Sen. However, it is understood that the U.S. secretary of state and the Chinese foreign minister rejected this idea. We do not know whether the Soviet foreign minister still wishes to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk without any conditions.

**Soviet Foreign Minister Comments**  
*BK0108154389 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1—Though difficulties still remain in the settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodia issue, the possibility remains for a settlement of its international aspect.

This was stated by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in an interview with the Soviet television on July 31.

Most of the speeches made at the conference were basically constructive, he noted. He deplored the confrontation tone in Prince Sihanouk's July 30 address and said it should have been aimed at seeking a compromise.

The Soviet foreign minister noted that the speech of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen was a clear and calm assessment with interesting ideas which left good impressions. He welcomed the resumption of the talks between Hun Sen, Sihanouk and the other Cambodian parties scheduled for August 2.

**Shevardnadze 'Disappointed' With Speech**  
*LD3107162689 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT*  
*31 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris July 31 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, left here for Tehran today. While in Paris, he attended the initial stage of an international conference on Cambodia.

Before departure from Paris Shevardnadze told journalists at Orly Airport his first impressions of the conference's work.

The conference has begun, he said, and I think that the beginning was not bad in principle. It is too early to speak of any results of the conference. Taking into consideration the speeches already made and meetings with my foreign counterparts, I believe that the external aspects of a settlement of the issue are solvable at this conference.

As far as the internal aspects of the issue are concerned, that would be a more complex thing to resolve. To a certain extent I personally was disappointed with Prince Sihanouk's speech. There were very few constructive elements and rational proposals in it.

Such a conference, for certain, could not be held several years ago, the minister went on to say. New conditions and new relationships have taken shape in the world, and the cold war, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, has ended.

This new atmosphere creates conditions for a settlement and undoing of the most complex conflict. New political thinking yields fruit. I am leaving Paris with a good feeling.

In conclusion Shevardnadze pointed out a great importance of the initiative of President Francois Mitterrand and French leadership that made it possible to convene this conference and to ensure a good level of organising it.

**Son Sann Condemns SRV at Paris Conference**  
*OW0108062889 Beijing XINHUA in English 0546 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—The prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea said Monday that for the future and stability of the Khmer people, the solution to the Kampuchean question can only be a global one.

Speaking at the international conference on Kampuchea, Son Sann said the conference should not be diverted from its theme, which he called the aggression and occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces and the consequences which have ensued.

He condemned Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and accused the Vietnamese authorities of resorting to "subterfuge" and "dilatory maneuvers" to divide and weaken the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean national resistance.

This, he said, is evidently aimed at consolidating the regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam and giving the regime a certain legitimacy which it could never have.

Son Sann also denounced Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime for refusing to form a four-party provisional coalition government in Kampuchea and for opposing a U.N. international control mechanism (ICM) and the sending of a peace-keeping force to Kampuchea.

He said the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government demands that the international conference give fundamental importance to the U.N. ICM.

"To warn against all the dangers in the future, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes that the international conference in Paris on Cambodia (Kampuchea) take serious consideration upon these points of view," said Son Sann.

He said that if the question of national reconciliation is eluded, there will be no durable peace in Kampuchea but a partial, unfair and temporary solution, which will be a source of future conflict and instability not only in Kampuchea, but also for the whole region of Southeast Asia.

Only a four-party provisional coalition government under the direction of Prince Samdech Norodom Sihanouk can assure a equitable transition to free and general elections, organized by this government and supervised by the organs of the U.N., which will give the Kampuchean people a legitimate and incontestable government of their own choice, he said.

He emphasized the importance of the role of the U.N. ICM and the U.N. international peace-keeping forces in Kampuchea in supervising free elections, a cease-fire and an end to foreign military aid to the four factions in the country.

He called for a gradual reduction of foreign military aid to the four factions, but said that this can only achieved with total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

He finally called for the creation of a commission on the security of Kampuchea to be established by the international conference on Kampuchea, in order to assure a global, fair and durable solution for the country.

**Khieu Samphan Addresses Cambodia Conference**  
*OW0108022589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0106 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, stressed today that "the so-called problem of Cambodia (Kampuchea) has only one aspect, that of the Vietnamese invasion and occupation."

"The Phnom Penh regime is only the result of these invasion and occupation. It exists only thanks to Vietnamese weapons," he said.

The Democratic Kampuchean vice president was speaking at the International Conference on Cambodia, which opened here yesterday.

The conference, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, was attended by 19 countries and the United Nations, including the four conflicting factions in Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan repudiated Vietnam's pretension that the Cambodian problem has two aspects, namely an "internal aspect" and an "external aspect". "This is indeed the logic of aggressors and those for whom 'might is right,'" he said.

"Such a trap set by Vietnam aims actually at relieving Vietnam from its heavy responsibility for the invasion and occupation of Cambodia, and in the meantime, at inducing the international community to accept the puppet Phnom Penh regime," he warned.

"The Cambodian people, the patriotic forces of the CNR (Cambodian National Resistance) and the CGDK (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) under the leadership of his royal highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will not fall in such a trap," he declared.

Khieu Samphan emphasized that the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime cannot claim a legal, legitimate or *de facto* recognition. "To admit the existence of this regime, and even more to recognize it, would create on the level of international law a dangerous precedent that would give any state the right to invade, occupy and annex its weaker neighbour or neighbours. That would be tantamount to admitting in international relations the existence of the law of the jungle," he said.

Recalling crimes committed by Vietnam in Cambodia, Khieu Samphan said the Vietnamese war of invasion and occupation of Cambodia is not an ordinary colonialist war, but rather a more barbarous and cruel war ever witnessed by history.

"Its objective is not only to dominate the country and to exploit its natural resources, but worse still, to exterminate a people and eliminate their national identity," he added.

He said that the struggle being waged by the Cambodian people, the forces of the CNR and the CGDK led by Sihanouk is not only a war for national liberation but a war for national survival.

Based on these facts, Khieu Samphan stressed that it is essential to draw a "clear-cut demarcation line" on the level of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, between the aggressor, Vietnam, and the victim, Cambodia, and between the illegal puppet regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam, and the legal state of Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the United Nations, as well as on the level of ethics between the group of individuals serving the invaders against national interests and the patriotic forces of the CNR waging the struggle against the invaders so as to defend the higher interest of the Cambodian nation.

The line should also be drawn on the level of human rights between the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets who trample under foot those rights, and more particularly who prevent the Cambodian people from exercising the fundamental human rights, that is the right of self-determination, and the patriotic forces of the CNR and the CGDK, who together with the entire Cambodian people wage the struggle and consent to great sacrifices for the exercise of this sacred right and for the people's survival and the safeguard of national identity, he added.

Pointing out that the Cambodian problem is a "bilateral problem between Vietnam and Cambodia", Khieu Samphan said that Vietnam wants at all costs to absorb Cambodia into an "Indochina federation" placed under

its domination, and later on to become greater Vietnam, while Cambodia wants at all costs to preserve her national independence, freedom and national identity.

"That is why," he went on, "on the level of internationalization of the so-called problem of Cambodia, it is necessary to draw also a clear-cut demarcation line between those who give aid to aggression, and those who help the victim."

Calling for a genuine and complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Khieu Samphan said, "There are presently in Cambodia five categories of Vietnamese forces, in uniform, disguised or concealed, and Vietnamese caches of arms, including two important ones discovered in the south-west of the country." [sentence as received]

"All these disguised or concealed Vietnamese forces and these caches of arms, ammunition and war material clearly point out that Vietnam is actively preparing the pursuit of its occupation of Cambodia under a new form, and that it has no intention to restore Cambodia's independence, freedom and territorial integrity, and the cambodian people's right to self-determination," he said.

Vietnam's much-publicized withdrawal by the end of September aims to make the world community rubber-stamp its so-called "unilateral and total withdrawal" from Cambodia, stop foreign military aids to the forces of the national resistance and achieve the de facto maintenance of the puppet Phnom Penh regime, and thereby the pursuit of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, he stated.

To resolve the Cambodian problem, he continued, it is necessary to eliminate the root causes, in other words, to put an end to the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam through the definitive withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces, whether in uniform, disguised or concealed and an end to the Phnom Penh regime installed by Vietnam, he said.

"Such is the key question to be resolved. To proceed otherwise is to put the cart before the horse and to block any process of restoring peace, independence and neutrality in Cambodia," he stressed.

Turning to the establishment of an international control mechanism (ICM), Kheiu Samphan said that it should be organized by the United Nations and supervised by its secretary-general.

"It is essential that the U.N.-ICM ensure the control and verification of the total and definitive withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia," he said.

The arms, ammunition and war material concealed in caches secretly built up by the Vietnamese forces must be destroyed, he said.

"Last but not the least," he added, "the U.N.-ICM should control and verify the non-return, under any circumstances, and in whatever form, of Vietnamese forces to Cambodia."

Khieu Samphan said that representatives of the four Cambodian parties should be associated with the U.N.-ICM and a U.N. peace-keeping force.

"The Vietnamese forces of occupation will also have their representatives working with the ICM," he said, adding that their mission will be terminated the day when all Vietnamese forces have left Cambodia.

Reaffirming support for the establishment of a quadripartite government headed by Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan said that adequate measures should be taken to prevent any one of the four Cambodian parties from taking advantage of the situation to dominate the others, and from monopolizing power for itself alone.

"A genuine national reconciliation should be established among all the Cambodians regardless of their past and political tendencies, in the higher interests of the motherland," he stressed.

**Further on Khieu Samphan Speech**  
AU3107145289 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT  
31 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan accused Vietnam Monday of seeking to exterminate the Cambodian people and eliminate their national identity, in a strongly-worded speech to an international conference here on Cambodia.

Since Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in late 1978 they had sown "death, sorrow, suffering and ruin throughout Cambodia," Mr. Khieu Samphan said, going on to compare "the Vietnamese crimes, by their scale and atrocity" with those committed by the Nazis during World War II.

Hanoi's objective "is not only to dominate the country and to exploit its natural resources, but worse still, to exterminate a people and eliminate their national identity."

His 45-minute speech was one of the longest during the conference, which opened Sunday.

Mr. Khieu Samphan stressed that both a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the removal of the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh administration were essential to finding peace in Cambodia.

He said that these root causes were the key issue to be resolved, and "to proceed any other way is to put the cart before the horse and to block any process of restoring peace, independence and neutrality in Cambodia."

Mr. Khieu Samphan expressed support for the peace plan put forward by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the U.N.-recognised Cambodian resistance grouping the prince's followers with the Khmer Rouge and supporters of former premier Son Sann.

He also supported an international control mechanism under the United Nations to monitor a peaceful solution.

The question of whether the Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians during their rule from 1975 to the Vietnamese invasion, should play a role in a future transitional government is one of the key disagreements of the conference.

**SRV, PRC Disagree Over Khmer Rouge Role**  
*BK0108063889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] According to foreign sources, the international conference held to discuss the future of Cambodia is taking place in Paris amid disagreement between Vietnam and China over the future role of the Khmer Rouge faction.

The Chinese foreign minister said: Any future Cambodian government should be composed of all factions, including the Khmer Rouge.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated: The Khmer Rouge should be eliminated from Cambodia because it was the most barbarous regime in the history of mankind. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach called on the conference to reject all Khmer Rouge roles in any solutions to the Cambodian issue.

**Malaysia Calls for Reconciliation in Cambodia**  
*BK0108101889 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0933 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 1 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has called on the warring Kampuchean factions to put aside the past and begin forging concrete measures towards national reconciliation and the building of a new Kampuchea.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said at the international conference on Kampuchea in Paris that the conference must act as a catalyst to create a continuous momentum towards a solution of the decade-long conflict.

The qualms felt by many about the outcome of the conference was not without justification because the conflict stood as "one of the most intractable issues in contemporary history," he said. The text of his speech was released by the Foreign Ministry here Tuesday [1 August].

Abu Hassan said the failure of the four Kampuchean factions to reach agreement at roundtable talks prior to the ministerial-level conference was disappointing.

The international community expected an "early and final" resolution to the conflict and would insist that all factions addressed themselves to that responsibility, he said. "The world cannot wait indefinitely."

Abu Hassan also said that Malaysia urged Vietnam and Phnom Penh not to view the conference as a forum to "extricate" concessions from one party or another.

Malaysia also appealed to the Kampuchean factions not to regard the conference as "the extension of a struggle that could not be won on the battlefield."

**Japan Proposes Plan To Reconstruct Cambodia**  
*OW0108020689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0120 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka today proposed the formation of an international commission for the reconstruction of Kampuchea.

Speaking at the international conference on Kampuchea which opened here Sunday, Mitsuzuka said he is in favor of establishing an international control mechanism under the auspices of the United Nations.

He said this mechanism should not only verify the Vietnamese pullout, but also assure internal security and prevent civil war in Kampuchea.

The Japanese minister also proposed forming a work commission on repatriation of refugees. There are approximately 300,000 "displaced" Kampucheans.

**Singapore Foreign Minister Addresses Conference**  
*BK3107133589 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 31 Jul 89 p 1*

[By Tan Lian Choo]

[Excerpts] Paris—Singapore yesterday warned the international community against being hoodwinked by Vietnam's tactic of seeming to want to withdraw from its militarily dominant position in Cambodia.

Speaking at the opening plenary session of the International Conference on Cambodia, Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said Vietnam had created a smokescreen for the Cambodian issue through a series of moves aimed at keeping its interventionist policies in Cambodia [passage omitted]

In his address, Mr Wong reminded delegates of Hanoi's past record of insincere negotiations and broken promises, which led to two worthless Indochina peace pacts.

"We did not come to Paris to bless the fruits of Vietnamese aggression and to endorse continued Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia through its proxy, Hun Sen. This will happen if there is no comprehensive settlement," Mr Wong said.

He said the main issue was not the Khmer Rouge as Vietnam would have everyone believe. All have already accepted that the Khmer Rouge must not be allowed to return to dominance.

(The Khmer Rouge have been blamed for killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from 1975 to 1979.)

"If Hanoi can despatch hundreds of thousands of its own citizens in leaking boats to watery graves in the South China Sea, will the Vietnamese leadership really shed tears over the loss of Cambodian lives?" Mr Wong asked.

He noted that the French colonial administration had treated Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a single administrative entity. And however much Vietnamese communists disliked French colonialism, they later embraced this notion of empire enthusiastically.

"It would help to dispel suspicions of Vietnam's real ambitions were Mr Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnam's Foreign Minister) to state clearly at this conference that the 'federation' of Indochinese states, created by Vietnamese might, is dead and will stay buried, and that Vietnam would under no circumstances ever re-invade Cambodia," he said.

The main task of the conference, he said, was to achieve a complete Vietnamese withdrawal and a national reconciliation of Cambodians through a provisional, four-party government that can organise free elections for Cambodians to choose their own political further.

Any settlement which was not comprehensive and that left the Hanoi-installed regime in Phnom Penh dominant will mean that the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia has not ended, Mr Wong said.

"Vietnam's game at this conference will be to obfuscate the central fact of its aggression, and to stampede us by promises of withdrawal into concluding a hasty and ill-considered agreement that would legitimise and perpetuate Vietnamese rule in Cambodia," he warned.

He said the sign of a crippled and chastened Vietnam had made many forget the fears that an arrogant Vietnam once created in ASEAN hearts. Singapore and the rest of ASEAN decided to stand up to Vietnam over its invasion of Cambodia because Hanoi had declared Thailand to be its next target.

"Many may have forgotten the warnings over Radio Hanoi of the day when it would wreak vengeance on Thailand and other ASEAN countries," Mr Wong said.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas were also scheduled to speak late yesterday.

#### PRC, Thai Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

OW0108011989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0051 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Thai Foreign Minister Sitti Sawesila expressed their support for the establishment of a provisional Kampuchean quadripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The two foreign ministers said after their meeting here that the only effective way to promote national reconciliation and prevent civil war in Kampuchea would be total Vietnamese withdrawal and settlement of the issues comprehensively, justly and reasonably.

They noted that both China and Thailand had roles to play in the process of a Kampuchean settlement, and that the Association of the Southeast Asia Nations and China will work together for the success of the Paris conference.

#### Closed-Door Session on Cambodia Held in Paris

OW0108012789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0040 GMT 1 Aug 89

[By Yang Mu, Xue Yongxiang]

[Text] Paris, July 31 (XINHUA)—A first behind-the-door session ended around 09:30 p.m. (local time) here tonight after the general debate of the ministerial level meeting at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The conference went into behind-the-door consultations this afternoon to sort out issues in details.

The FRENCH NEWS AGENCY (AFP) reported that the consultations covered the forming of working committees, drafting of working documents for the conference, and whether a fact-finding mission is to be sent to Cambodia.

The three-day ministerial session will continue tomorrow.

The conference, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, is expected to last a month or more.

**SRV Minister Confident About Cambodia Conference**  
*AU0108105289 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Robert Holloway Report]

[Text] Paris, Aug 1 (AFP)—Vietnam remains confident about the outcome of the International Conference on Cambodia here, even though China's position is unchanged, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Tuesday.

Sources close to several of the 20 delegations at the conference said the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge were blocking moves to set up committees on Cambodia's future after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation next month.

The conference, which went into closed session on Monday, resumed work two hours behind schedule Tuesday.

Sources said the Khmer Rouge, one of three resistance factions, rejected a proposal that India join Canada in co-chairing a committee to work out ways to monitor the withdrawal of the 26,000 troops which Vietnam claims still to have in Cambodia.

India is the only nonsocialist country to recognise the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told reporters on Monday that he hoped China would put "moral pressure" on the Khmer Rouge to accept conference decisions.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen dined on Monday with Prince Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and the third resistance leader, nationalist Son Sann, resistance sources said.

Asked to comment on reports that a mild speech to the conference by Mr. Qian on Monday suggested a move by China away from the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Thach told a news conference Tuesday: "you must distinguish between the two sides of the Chinese speech. Their position remains essentially the same. But the tone, the attitude, is positive and constructive."

Mr. Thach nevertheless expressed confidence about the outcome of the conference. "This conference has the particular advantage of grouping all parties to the conflict," he said.

Vietnam favoured "a global solution" to the "tragedy" of the conflict in Cambodia, he said.

Asked if he would agree to a provisional four-part government including the Khmer Rouge in place of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, Mr.

Thach said he would accept "any agreement between the Cambodians" provided the principle of non-interference in their affairs is respected."

Sources said the Khmer Rouge were also opposing a proposal that Laos, an ally of Vietnam, join Malaysia in co-chairing Commission Number Two, whose job would be to ensure an end to foreign military aid to the combatants.

Proposals that India and Australia co-chair the third commission on refugees and reconstruction are uncontroversial, the sources said.

**NHAN DAN Comments on Paris Conference**  
*BK0108132589 Hanoi VNA in English 0625 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1—The national daily NHAN DAN says in a commentary today that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia is taking place at a ripe time for politically settling the Cambodian issue.

Pointing out that it is quite possible for the Paris conference to achieve its goal as mentioned above if all parties concerned show their goodwill by respecting the results achieved in the previous negotiations, the paper continues:

"Disagreements are concentrated mainly on Cambodia's internal affairs, the core of which is the role of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia's future political regime. Nobody in the present world is unaware of the horrible face of the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Their bloody crimes against the Khmer people, their aggressive acts against Vietnam as well as their threat to the security of other neighbouring countries are the causes of the present situation in Cambodia. While public opinion in the world demands their trial at an international tribunal, how can it be possible to give them a share of power, which will amount to equating the criminals with those struggling to eliminate the danger of genocide?

"Therefore, any solution which does not discard forever the genocidal Pol Pot regime is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and the world people as a whole."

"The process of settlement of the Cambodian issue has entered into an expeditious and decisive stage which requires all countries and parties concerned to demonstrate their goodwill and a sense of responsibility so as to bring the Paris conference to the desired result. This conference cannot shirk its responsibility in the face of the current historic opportunity. This is the earnest desire and aspiration of the Cambodian people who, once having been subject to genocidal tragedy, now must have the right to live happily in independence, peace, and national concord. This is also the will and urgent demand of the world public," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

**Conference Delegates Reach Agreement**  
*BK0108121289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, August 1 (AFP)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Canada, Australia and nine Asian countries agreed here Tuesday to work together for peace in Cambodia after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation next month.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told a news conference that a three-day foreign ministers' conference had set up three working committees aimed at ensuring "free and democratic elections" in Cambodia and an end to all interference in the country.

Mr. Dumas said the ministers would reconvene in Paris on August 28 to review the work of the committees.

**Dumas Hold News Conference**  
*AU0108123289 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, August 1 (AFP)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Australia, Canada and nine Asian countries agreed Tuesday to work together for peace in Cambodia after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation next month.

Agreement was reached after China apparently brought pressure to bear on the Khmer Rouge, one of the three elements in the Cambodian resistance.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told a news conference here that a three-day foreign ministers' conference had set up three working committees to ensure "regular and democratic elections" and an end to foreign interference in Cambodia.

An exploratory mission representing U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit "all parts of Cambodia" and "other countries concerned" shortly, Mr. Dumas said.

Sources in the Canadian delegation said the mission was expected to leave within days.

The conference also agreed to set up an "ad hoc committee" grouping the four Cambodian factions, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, Mr. Dumas said.

Mr. Dumas said the ministers would reconvene in Paris on August 28 to review the work of the committees.

He said that the conference, which included Vietnam, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh and the Cambodian resistance, had seen "some lively exchanges".

But, he went on, "there was an excellent atmosphere" and all Cambodian factions had in the end put "the sacred interests of Cambodia" above their own interests.

Earlier, sources in several delegations said the Khmer Rouge were objecting to proposals that India and Laos act as co-chairmen for two of the committees, which are to work throughout August.

But Mr. Dumas said that India would join Canada in co-chairing the committee to "define the modalities of a ceasefire", "the principles for creating an effective international mechanism" and "the organisation of regular and democratic elections."

He did not mention the Vietnamese forces by name, but it is understood that the committee will monitor their withdrawal.

Laos and Malaysia will co-chair the second committee, which will discuss ways of guaranteeing "Cambodia's sovereignty, independence and neutrality", Mr. Dumas said.

A third committee, chaired by Australia and Japan, will discuss refugees and post-war reconstruction, he said.

**Australia To Pay Role**  
*BK0108124989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0803 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[From "International Report" program ]

[Text] The prospects of peace in Cambodia seem to be improving. The 20-nation conference on Cambodia being held in Paris has formulated the outline of a plan which will involve United Nations peace keeping forces and an election in about a year. It is hoped that a comprehensive plan can be finalized by the end of this month.

Australia has been asked to play a significant role in the settlement by co-chairing a commission on refugees and reconstruction. Our European bureau chief, John Highfield, is at the conference and is on the line to Peter Thompson.

[Begin recording] [Thompson] John, there has been substantial progress?

[Highfield] Yes, there has been and they finally managed to get some of these commissions together. They will be looking at certain things like cooperation on refugees and reconstruction. As you pointed out, Australia is going to co-chair that group with Japan. The sinking point, though, is a very very serious one, that is, the internal political settlement and, the other one, of the UN peace-keeping force, or at least, a reconnaissance group which goes in before the peacekeeping force. And, I am afraid

the the Khmer Rouge have said that they won't have any (?part) of that at all, at the moment. The negotiations will continue later today on that.

[Thompson] As you mentioned, Australia's role may well be significant in this process.

[Highfield] Yes, it will. Senator Evans and his team have played a very significant part here. I think that Australia is very well thought of and in fact we did not seek the co-chairing of that conference on refugees. What, it was given to us for was the fact that Australia has a very good record in Asia at the present time and it was given in recognition of that and now we are going to aid.

[Thompson] So, the senator has now left the conference. What has he indicated that Australia would be willing to do?

[Highfield] Well, Australia will be willing, not only to co-chair that conference, but apparently we are willing, if the political process gets further down the track, and that's what they are hoping over the next month or so, what is going to happen at these commissions of the delegates who will now meet. The ministers have gone away. Senator Evans is on his way back to Australia arriving on Wednesday morning. What's going to happen is they will keep talking in Paris, negotiating with the four separate warring factions of the Cambodians, who now, it has got to be said, seem to be coming together all except for the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Rouge leader today made an extraordinary speech here. That is all you can describe it as. When he talked about human rights and so on. Given the record of the Khmer Rouge one wonders why they would bother to speak about the necessity for human rights that are being delivered in Cambodia. No one disagrees that's got to happen, but certainly you wonder why the Khmer Rouge are talking about it. They will talk for the next month here trying to

get a formal and proper framework in place so that they can lead toward an interim government for Cambodia under United Nations auspices.

Australia has said it will be willing to contribute to a peace keeping force to monitor the military side of things and also the United Nations control mechanism, the commission which will go in permanently to Cambodia, while they (?prop) this interim government before full, and free democratic elections.

[Thompson] On a somewhat different matter John, I believe that Senator Evans has met with the Chinese foreign minister Qian Qichen.

[Highfield] Yes he has and there's been a bit of criticism. He had a 40 minute multilateral meeting. Now, at the present time, Australia is banned from ministerial meetings, but this was taken in the context of multilateral issues rather than bilateral and the Australian team were keen to stress that. However, Senator Evans, when, as I understand it, went into this meeting with Qian Qichen he put the issues down on the table that he wished to raise including all those to do with Cambodia. And Qian Qichen said let's talk of the difficult ones first, let's have a look at your criticism on our human rights record. Senator Evans made the criticism, repeated much of what had been said by the Australian cabinet minister on 14 Jul and so on leading to the decision not to have ministerial talks.

Qian Qichen responded by saying that China had managed for thousands of years to get by without Australia's friendship and if we truly value the relationship Canberra should stop criticizing China. And in a very very strong response he said, that governments could only get themselves into a mess if they reacted in an emotional and ill-informed way and if Australia wants to keep a progressive relationship with China and we should be acquainted with the facts and calm down—away from these emotional contents of human rights. [end recording]

Japan

**Komoto Said To Abandon Bid in Favor of Kaifu**  
OW0208094889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT  
2 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—Former State Minister Toshio Komoto on Wednesday abandoned his resolve to run in the presidential election of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and agreed to support his faction junior, former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in the race, faction sources said.

Komoto, leader of a 30-member intraparty power group, agreed to support Kaifu in the election scheduled for next Tuesday during a hastily-called meeting of faction executives, which preceded a general meeting of the faction.

The sources said Komoto, 78, who previously held the posts and telecommunications and the international trade and industry portfolios, abandoned his candidacy at the urging of two LDP leaders.

The urging was made Tuesday by former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe and former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru over the telephone, the sources said.

Calls in favor of a young man to succeed Prime Minister and LDP President Sosuke Uno are mounting within the ruling party and Komoto gave into such pressure, political analysts said.

Support for Kaifu to take over the LDP presidency and therefore the prime ministership has been increasing among members of two major LDP factions.

The two factions are the 105-member group led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and the 80-member bloc headed by Abe. Kanemaru is the nominal leader of the Takeshita faction.

Political analysts said that since Kaifu, 58, is to enter the race, the election will likely be contested among younger LDP members, including former Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara, 56, a novelist-turned politician.

LDP sources said that although the Takeshita faction has decided not to field a candidate in the election, there are still moves among members of other factions to support the election of LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto.

According to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE survey covering top executives of 100 principal companies, 65 percent favored the selection of a younger man as the next prime minister and 47 mentioned specific names for the job.

Hashimoto, 52, topped the list with 24, followed by former Education Minister Kaifu with eight, former Foreign Minister and LDP Executive Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito, 77, with seven and Yohei Kono, 52, with six.

Kono bolted the LDP in 1976 with five colleagues and formed the New Liberal Club but returned to the LDP three years ago after his party was defeated in elections for both houses of the Diet. He now belongs to the LDP faction led by former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

**Kaifu 'Fast Garnering' Intraparty Support**

OW0208111989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday appeared to become Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's successor as many ruling party members were closing ranks behind him, political analysts said.

Sources at the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Kaifu, 58, was fast garnering intraparty support after his faction boss gave up his intention to run in the presidential election scheduled for next Tuesday.

State Minister Toshio Komoto, leader of a 30-member LDP faction, apparently changed his mind after being persuaded by two LDP leaders—former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe—to drop out of the race, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Speaking to reporters after his faction decided to back him in the race, Kaifu said he feels heavy responsibility at being picked as a presidential candidate.

Candidacies will be accepted from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday and if Kaifu turns out to be the sole candidate, his election to the post of LDP president will automatically be decided.

LDP sources said that although the LDP faction led by Takeshita, the largest intraparty power bloc, has decided not to field a candidate in the election, there are still moves among members of other factions to support the election of LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, 52.

The sources said there are also moves to support former Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara, 56, a novelist-turned politician.

The sources said three major LDP factions have thrown their support behind Kaifu, who served in the education portfolio twice.

The three groups are the 105-member Takeshita faction, the 80-member Abe bloc and a 75-member group once led by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The LDP is now divided into six factions. The Takeshita faction is followed by the Abe faction, a 78-member group led by former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the Nakasone faction. The Komoto faction is the fifth largest with 30 members.

Political commentators said Kaifu was picked as a candidate as he is known as an eloquent speaker and can convey a fresh image to voters.

Kaifu, a graduate of Tokyo's Waseda University, was first elected to the House of Representatives from the No. 3 Aichi prefectural constituency at the age of 29 and has since served in the House for 10 consecutive terms.

He was deputy chief cabinet secretary in the administration of the late Prime Minister Takeo Miki from 1974 to 1976.

Dubbed "Mr. Clean," Miki, a staunch opponent of "money politics," pledged thorough investigations into the Lockheed payoff scandal, leading to the arrest of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, a proponent of "money politics."

A KYODO NEWS SERVICE projection released last week said the LDP, in power since 1955 when it was created, will likely suffer a heavy loss in the next general election expected later this year, while the no. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will more than double its seats in the lower house.

The projection sees the LDP, which now holds 293 seats in the 512-member lower chamber, winning only 220 seats to lose its majority in the house.

By contrast, the JSP, which made a major advance in the July 23 House of Councillors election, will capture 217 seats compared to its present strength of 85.

**Admits Receiving Recruit 'Donations'**  
OW0208130789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu, rumored to be a leading candidate to succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, said Wednesday he received 15 million yen in political donations from scandal-ridden Recruit Co. over five years up to 1988.

Kaifu said, however, that he had received no political donations from the business information conglomerate since last summer when the Recruit stock-for-favors scandal was unearthed.

Kaifu made the statement at a press conference where he declared his candidacy for the presidential election of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) next Tuesday.

The scandal, said to be the most widespread political scandal in postwar Japan, involved most LDP leaders as well as some opposition leaders and led to the downfall of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Kaifu said his association with Recruit started in 1983 or 1984 and that he received about 15 million yen, but said all donations were registered with authorities under the Political Fund Control Law.

He also denied receiving any pre-listed shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., Recruit's real estate subsidiary, at bargain prices as did other politicians involved in the scandal.

Kaifu also denied being a close friend of former Recruit Chairman Hiromasa Ezoe, who has been arrested on bribery charges.

"I have met him at parties but never played golf or dined with him," he added.

**Economic Planning Chief Meets U.S. Senator**  
OW0208060989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2351 GMT  
1 Aug 89

[Text] Washington, Aug. 1 KYODO—Japan's top economic policy planner called for "constructive" trade dialogue with the United States Tuesday, warning of a continuing Soviet military threat in Asia.

Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, issued the warning in a meeting with Senator John Danforth, one of the authors of the U.S. omnibus trade bill, a senior Japanese official said.

"It's not good for Japan and the United States—the world's two biggest trading nations—to quarrel with each other," Ochi told Danforth, a Missouri Republican, according to the official.

"Despite detente, the Soviet military threat is still there," the official quoted Ochi as telling Danforth, who is perceived in Japan as a leading "Japan-basher" on Capitol Hill.

"But we did not tell Sen. Danforth that the defeat of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the House of Councillors elections was due to America's Japan-bashing," the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said.

Officials said it is rather rare for a Japanese leader to mention the Soviet military strength in a bid to help ease trade tensions with the U.S.

Ochi, the first Japanese minister to visit the U.S. since the ruling LDP's July 23 electoral setback, conferred with Danforth and Sen. Bob Packwood of Oregon after a 2-hour session with his U.S. counterpart, Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

During the Ochi-Boskin session, the U.S. singled out six areas as targets of its talks with Japan on structural trade barriers due to begin in September.

The six are the savings and investment imbalance, pricing, Japan's distribution system, land-use policy, exclusive business practices, and financial conglomerations.

A senior U.S. participant in the meeting, complaining about Japan's pricing mechanism, told the Japanese delegation that Japanese-made products can be bought more cheaply in discount stores in New York's Soho District than in comparable discount stores in Tokyo's Akihabara area.

A Japanese delegate countered that Japan is prepared to take up America's federal budget deficit, low savings rate, and other alleged U.S. structural impediments to trade as part of the dialogue, according to a Japanese source.

The source said Boskin gave his agency's view that a recession in the U.S. is unlikely but cannot be totally ruled out.

**U.S. Request To Discuss 'Super 301' Rejected**  
*OW0208092089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT*  
*2 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—Japan has turned down a U.S. suggestion to hold talks on the "super 301" provision of the trade act during a meeting scheduled to be held in Hawaii in September, government sources said Wednesday.

The meeting is a regular session of the U.S.-Japan Trade Committee.

Japan has said it will not be involved in any bilateral negotiations over provision, which mandates retaliation against nations regarded as conducting unfair trade practices.

Washington cited Japan in May as an unfair trader in three areas—supercomputers, satellites and forestry products.

Retaliation could follow unless there are "satisfactory" results in opening the Japanese markets.

But the U.S. Administration has had difficulty in bringing the three countries named—Japan, Brazil and India—to the negotiating table.

The super 301 provision has drawn criticism as a protectionist measure.

In June Japan partly conceded to hold multilateral talks on the provision, but only within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

**MASDF To Introduce Italian Missile Cruisers**  
*OW0108182489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Japan will introduce Italian-made missile cruisers next year under the 1986-1990 midterm defense buildup program, defense officials said Tuesday.

The Defense Agency and the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said they decided to produce three cruisers under a licence with the Italian Navy.

The Sparviero-class cruiser is a sort of hydrofoil, the officials said.

The cruisers will be reshaped to carry four sea-to-sea missiles, a sophisticated version of the ground-to-sea SSM1 missiles developed in Japan, as well as the U.S.-made Harpoon sea-to-sea missiles, they said.

The maximum speed of the remodeled cruisers will be between 40 and 50 nautical miles, they said.

Yoshi, in western Hokkaido, and Maizuru in Kyoto Prefecture are the two most likely sites for basing the new cruisers, they said.

**Nearly 50 Percent Oppose Sending Troops Abroad**  
*OW3007100889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT*  
*30 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—Nearly half of the Japanese people polled oppose sending the nation's Self-Defense Force (SDF) troops abroad to help the United Nations maintain peace and stability of the world, according to a government opinion poll whose findings were released Sunday.

Results of the nationwide interview survey, released by the Prime Minister's Office, showed 46.5 percent of the pollies are opposed to the idea, while 22.4 percent are agreeable.

The survey, however, showed 72.2 percent think it is alright to send SDF troops abroad for disaster relief operations, compared with 19.9 percent who oppose it.

Under constitutional constraints, Japan cannot send SDF troops overseas even if the purpose is to participate in U.N. peacekeeping efforts or disaster relief operations, according to the foreign ministry.

The poll, taken January 12-21, covered 3,000 people aged 20 or over to grasp popular consciousness about peace and stability. Respondents totaled 76.0 percent or 2,281—1,097 men and 1,184 women.

In order to maintain peace and stability of Japan, not only defense preparedness but also wider security efforts are needed in the areas of foreign and economic policies, officials said.

Asked what kind of diplomatic efforts are needed to secure peace in Japan, supporting U.N. operations such as U.N. peacekeeping activities topped the list, followed by efforts to secure stable resources and energy supplies through cooperation with resource-rich nations, and economic cooperation with developing countries.

Asked what countries are major military powers, the Soviet Union headed the list with 88.3 percent, followed by the United States with 85.4 percent, China with 22.0 percent, France with 7.8 percent, Britain with 7.3 percent, and Japan with 6.5 percent.

The pollies were asked to cite three countries and regions with which Japan should strengthen ties.

The United States topped the list with 73.3 percent. China was second with 63.7 percent and the Soviet Union third with 38.4 percent, followed by South Korea with 21.5 percent, West European countries with 18.2 percent and Middle East countries with 10.4 percent.

In the previous survey, the United States also ranked first, followed by China, the Soviet Union, South Korea, West European countries, and Middle East countries.

Asked their opinion of the current international situation surrounding Japan, 65.6 percent of the pollies, almost the same as in 1981, said it is getting severe, and 12.7 percent, up from 3.6 percent over eight year ago, said it is improving.

Asked to give reasons why Japan has enjoyed peace for more than 40 years, 39.3 percent cited the existence of the war-renouncing constitution, 19.3 percent the stability of Japan's economy and society, 17.8 percent Japan-U.S. Security arrangements, 8.5 percent Japan's diplomatic efforts, 4.6 percent the existence of the United Nations, and 1.1 percent the existence of the SDF.

The poll said 74.6 percent of the respondents fear another oil crisis may occur and 65.3 percent think a food shortage may take place in Japan, the survey said.

It said 67.8 percent of the pollies said development of alternative resources to oil is needed to secure stable energy supplies, and that strengthening Japan's own agricultural industry is necessary to secure stable food supplies, it said.

Asked whether Japan should be as self-sufficient as possible in supplying its food needs or whether Japan should import foreign produce if it is cheaper than domestic produce, 71.1 percent support the former and 22.2 percent support the latter.

### North Korea

#### Red Cross Spokesman Proposes 12 August Meeting SK0108122789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Statement by the spokesman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Cross Society]

[Text] On 29 July, just a few days before a working-level contact between delegations of the North and South Red Cross organizations, the South Korean Red Cross Society side, under an unjust pretext, which makes no sense, notified our side that they are indefinitely postponing the date of the contact.

The South Korean Red Cross Society side's postponement of the working-level contact, which was scheduled to be held after a long lapse of time, is an act of betrayal to our side's sincere efforts to alleviate the misery and pain of the dispersed families and relatives at an early date and to open a new phase in national reconciliation and unity. It is also a deliberate act of destroying dialogue which fully follows the South Korean ruling bunch's antidiologue stance of trying to aggravate confrontation and tension between the North and South.

The South Korean Red Cross Society side's dispute, in its notification, over the 2 April joint statement issued by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] and Rev Mun Ik-hwan, the adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], which demands the early settlement of the question concerning humanitarianism, only reveals that it does not want to solve the humanitarian problem.

Moreover, to postpone the talks by making absurd excuses that we turned Panmunjom into an arena for political propaganda can only be regarded as an act that totally ignores the real attitude of the Red Cross.

The South Korean authorities, who regard as criminal the participation of student Yim Su-kyong, a delegate of the South Korea's National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], in the Pyongyang festival, and fail to accept her demand for returning home through Panmunjom, are totally responsible for the recent incident in Panmunjom.

Nevertheless, echoing this unjust measure of the South Korean authorities and using student Yim Su-kyong's hunger strike as an excuse to refuse to hold talks are by no means an attitude that should be taken by a Red Cross organization from the viewpoint of humanity.

If the South Korean Red Cross Society side follows the wrong act of the authorities and even ignores the appeal of a young student who came to the North cherishing aspirations for contributing to the sacred cause of national reunification at a young age and who is now ready to go home, how can the issue of many dispersed families in the North and South be resolved?

Since the working-level contact of the Red Cross, on which all the people had pinned their last expectations, was not realized, today's dialogue between the North and South has fallen into the state of complete deadlock.

We express deep concern over this situation, which results from the confrontation policy of the South Korean authorities, and gravely warn the South Korean authorities and the Red Cross Society side.

If the South Korean authorities continue to move forward toward the road of confrontation and perpetual division, running counter to the desire of all the people that yearn for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, and even block the Red Cross talks and obstruct solving the issue of humanity, they will not be able to escape judgment by the nation.

The South Korean Red Cross Society should part with the South Korean ruling bunch, who are walking toward the road of crime, come back to the original position of the Red Cross as soon as possible, and take appropriate measures from a humanitarian viewpoint so that student Yim Su-kyong can return home safely.

Alleviating the misery and pain of the people dislocated in the North and South is a pressing issue whose settlement can no longer be delayed and a joint task which the North and South Red Cross organizations must carry out together.

To urgently discharge this joint task, we once again propose for mutual working-level contacts of the Red Cross organizations on 12 August at 1000 [0100 GMT] at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

If the South Korean Red Cross Society side is truly interested in solving the humanitarian issue to alleviate the pain of the families and relatives who are scattered in the North and South they must accept our proposal.

[Dated] 1 August 1989

#### More on Yim Su-kyong's Panmunjom Hunger Strike

**Reportedly Regains Consciousness**  
SK0108110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1039 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of "Chondaehyop," [National Council of University Student Representatives] who had fallen into a state of stupor regained consciousness at dawn today thanks to intensive medical care.

Sitting up, she asked about the conditions of the hunger strikers who had been carried to a hospital yesterday morning and afternoon.

When she was told that they all recovered and would return to the Tongil Pavilion, Yim Su-kyong said: Our struggle is arduous, but we will never step back from struggle.

**Yim Sends Letter to South Red Cross**  
SK0208103289 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1027 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 2 (KCNA)—Liaison officials dispatched by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conveyed to the South side a letter dated August 1, 1989, addressed to the president of the South Korean Red Cross by "Chondaehyop" delegate Yim Su-kyong, who had participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, calling for his efforts to help her go back home safely through Panmunjom.

Two liaison officials of our side handed the letter to liaison officials sent by the South Korean Red Cross at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 4 p.m. today.

**Yim Seeks Help From Red Cross**  
SK0208013289 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2235 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—Coed Yim Su-kyong who had participated in the Pyongyang festival as delegate of Chondaehyop sent a letter to South Korean Red Cross President Kim Sang-hyop on August 1, requesting him to help her return home safely through Panmunjom.

Saying she was writing this letter to the president to ask for his help in her return home and personal safety, she went on: Hoping you to understand me, I will tell you my motive in coming here and my purpose of going back to Seoul through Panmunjom at any cost. My only wish is to do what little I can for the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country, leaving aside all self-interests and prejudices, as a member of the unfortunate new generation born in a divided country.

After coming here with the desire of one million students of "Chondaehyop" for reunification, unable to repress the sufferings of division and ardent desire for reunification any longer, I participated in festival functions and the peace march, meeting with fellow students and people of different strata in the North and going round many areas of the North. In this course, I confirmed once again that the North and the South are one and the same fellow countrymen and nation who must not be divided on any account.

In the same looks of those people shoulder to shoulder with whom I shed tears and cried for reunification, I saw with tears in my eyes the ardent desire and will for peaceful reunification flowing in one stream through the North and the South and became convinced that the reunification of the country can certainly be achieved and a short cut to that day lay in opening the door of mutual travel through the barrier of division at Panmunjom.

So I went out to Panmunjom several times to voice my request and showed my ardent wish by a hunger strike because I wanted to go back to Seoul as early as possible and plainly tell everything to my dear flesh and blood, fellow students and neighbours and wanted to make the road to reunification earlier than others.

But all my acts are incriminated and the passage through Panmunjom is still blocked to me.

Both the North and the South are my country, my motherland. Why can't I go through this way?

Why is the return from a visit to the North where fellow countrymen live considered to be heretical and denied while returning from a visit to countries of the East European Communist Bloc is allowed?

I can hardly understand this.

Mr. President, I must go any time to the South where I lived.

I wish to go back at an early date to my native place where my beloved parents and dear fellow students live.

I, who left on the northern trip, ready to die for reunification, cannot give up my intention to hasten my trip to the South through Panmunjom, even if I die.

I intend to wait till the day when this road is opened.

Mr. President. Please help me go back home in safety through Panmunjom.

It is already heartbreaking to think that families of 10 million people are living separated due to the 45 years of division of the country forced by outside forces. And, if one more girl is added to them for some political reasons, you will never feel untroubled.

I eagerly expect that you will deeply understand this request of mine, make efforts and send me a happy news, as you are concerned with the humanitarian work to alleviate the pains and sufferings of separation.

**Yim Asks Red Cross League for Help**  
SK0208001289 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2257 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean “National Council of Student Representatives” (Chondaehyop), sent a letter today to Mario Villarroel Lander, president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, requesting the league, which is striving for the permanent settlement of peace and humanitarianism in the global community, to urgently take a necessary humanitarian measure, deeply considerate of her wish to go back to her native home in South Korea.

She said in the letter:

I visited Pyongyang to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as the delegate of Chondaehyop and is now here at Panmunjom, all my itinerary concluded.

The U.S. forces side and the South Korean authorities, however, do not give any guarantee for my passage through Panmunjom and my safety in the ensuing period.

In protest to this, I started a hunger strike at Panmunjom on July 27.

Expressing sympathy and support to my righteous struggle, delegates of many countries of the world including the United States, Japan, the Philippines, Canada, Costa Rica and Colombia, and Korean youths and students in the North and overseas joined me in the hunger strike.

Every day we go out to the Panmun Pavilion within sight of U.S. soldiers and South Korean guardsmen and call for the opening of the door of Panmunjom, shouting slogans and singing songs of reunification.

The U.S. forces side and the South Korean authorities, however, fail to give any permission or guarantee for my passage through Panmunjom and personal freedom.

Now the South Korean authorities are going to arrest and punish me under the fictitious charges of “escape and infiltration,” “correspondence and meeting,” “spying” and the like under the “National Security Law.”

I have committed no crime.

As the official delegate of Chondaehyop, I attended international functions held with the participation of youth and student delegations from 180 countries of the world and delegates of a number of international organisations, discussed the reunification question with students of the North and published a joint declaration of

students in the North and the South on national reunification representing the will of both sides. How can this be a violation of the law or a crime?

I want to go back quickly to my home where my parents are waiting for me.

The shortest and easiest way I have chosen in this is to pass through Panmunjom. It is a humanitarian road through which I can be reunited with my parents and with my brother and sister.

If I cannot go home, with this road blocked, I will be separated from my parents and brother and sister, and then I will also be a member of a divided family.

I am urgently sending this letter to your league to request cooperation in preventing this unfortunate happening.

I earnestly request your cooperation.

**Yim Ends 6-Day Hunger Strike**  
SK0108234489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2245 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), in a statement issued today concluding her 6-day hunger strike at Panmunjom, expressed her heartfelt thanks to the brothers and sisters in the North and the South and Overseas Koreans, honest-minded figures and progressive organisations of various countries around the world for their sympathy and solidarity with her struggle and declared that she would continue the struggle for her return through Panmunjom.

She declared:

I am not a criminal. I have committed no crime. I only discussed with students in the North about reunification.

She said:

Many students of the South are travelling in groups socialist countries of the East European bloc, where they meet and converse with students of the North studying there and sing songs of reunification with them. Why do the South Korean authorities, not incriminating them, take me for so serious a criminal and intend to arrest and punish me, who also as a student, visited the socialist North, a land of the fellow countrymen, and refuse to open to me on the way home the door at Panmunjom?

During a few days of my hunger strike, with the help of kind brothers and sisters, I went out to the balcony of the Panmun Pavilion every day and appealed to the South side again and again to allow me to go to the fellow students and parents who are waiting for me so anxiously. The U.S. forces and the South Korean authorities, however, made no reply each time.

Keenly feeling and confirming that the barrier of the division built by the United States forces and the South Korean authorities is too high, I could hardly repress surging indignation at the splitist forces.

I consider that the hunger strike ended in a great victory.

I feel proud that through the hunger strike I fully demonstrated the will of Chondaehyop and one million students in the South to build a bridge of reunification across the wall of the truce line by going back the South only through Panmunjom under any circumstances.

And I am glad that the world people expressed understanding and sympathy for our just struggle and extended us full support.

My fast ended. But this does not mean the end of my struggle, still less the renunciation of struggle.

I will wage a struggle of more effective form for my return home till the way for my safe return to Seoul through Panmunjom has been opened.

I once again urge the United States forces and the South Korean authorities to unconditionally guarantee my safe passage through Panmunjom and my safety.

I will come here Panmunjom again on the morning of August 15, recalling the day when home-visiting groups travelled between the North and the South on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country, four years ago, and will go back to the South, my native land.

The world is watching Panmunjom.

I earnestly appeal again to the world conscience to become one and continue to invariably support my struggle and stand with me and actively cooperate with me till the day when my legitimate demand is met.

U.S. forces, get out of Panmunjom and South Korea at once.

South Korean authorities, unconditionally withdraw the decision not to allow my passage through Panmunjom.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I appeal to the Red Cross Organisations:

My going back to my native home through Panmunjom and reunion with my parents and brother and sister is a humanitarian matter which Red Cross Organisations cannot shun.

I request the South Korean Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, if they love humanitarianism and are interested in alleviating the pain of separation suffered by the brothers and sisters in

the North and the South, to urgently take all possible measures to help realize my desire to go back home, yearning to see my parents and brother and sister.

The homeland is one.

I will open the way of my return through Panmunjom by my struggle and go back to the South, my native land, across the barrier of division on August 15 of the 45th year of reunification desire.

**Peace Marchers Issue Joint Statement 1 August**  
SK0208060589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0507 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—The group for international peace and reunification study tour of Korea today published a joint statement here.

Noting that the participants in the international peace march from the international community entered the 6th day of their hunger strike for the safe return through Panmunjom of Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, the statement said that it has been a great honor for them to be in the strike in solidarity with those two courageous fighters for peace and justice.

They have made several requests and appeals to the South Korean and U.S. authorities to allow Yim and Father Mun's passage through Panmunjom but those requests and appeals have been refused, it said.

This experience has made clear to all of us who is really responsible for maintaining the division of a nation and the inhumane and insensitive separation of 10 million Korean families, said the statement, adding:

It is the presence of 43,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons which block the travel of Yim, Father Mun and millions of patriotic Koreans North and South.

The statement said the participants in the hunger strike would be actively working to arouse worldwide support and opinion for the return to the South through Panmunjom of Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun.

**Hunger Strikers Holds News Conference**  
SK0208051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0454 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom August 1 (KCNA)—The hunger strikers called a press conference at the Tongil Pavilion today upon suspending the fast.

Damu Smith, senior representative of the joint delegation to the international peace march, made public a "Joint Statement of the International Peace March" first at the press conference.

Then, a statement of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of South Korea's Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], upon ending the six-day hunger strike, letters to Mario Villaruel Lander, president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and to the president of the South Korean Red Cross were made public.

Priest Mun Kyu-hyon, the delegate of the National Roman Catholic Priests' Group for Realization of Justice of South Korea, issued a statement at the press conference.

Concluding the press conference, Rev. Chong Ki-yol spoke.

He thanked the working people of broad strata in the homeland and foreign friends for their visits and encouragement to the hunger strikers.

The hunger strike does not end as of August 1 but will continue as the struggle for peace and reunification of this land, he stressed.

**Further Criticism of Blocked Passage to South**

**U.S., ROK Activities Condemned**  
SK0208093889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0010 GMT 1 Aug 89

[NODONG SINMUN 1 August commentary: "Remarks Made by Perpetrators Who are Troubled by Pangs of Conscience"]

[Text] As has been reported in connection with the problem of returning home by student Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea, and with the international grand peace march held in Panmunjom, the U.S. Department of State recently perpetrated absurd activities of provoking us without any ground, while talking about so-called aggravation of tension, about political incidents, and about violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets, while dancing to the tune of their master's prattle, are raving that the North has utilized Panmunjom as a site for political propaganda and that it has made student Yim Su-kyong a political victim. Needless to say, these are the remarks which those ringleaders who have further aggravated the situation by blocking the patriotic student's passage at Panmunjom made because of their pangs of conscience.

It is none other than the United States that has aggravated tension and recklessly violated the armistice agreement in Panmunjom. Instead of allowing student Yim Su-kyong to cross Panmunjom, the U.S. imperialist aggressors tenaciously blocked it under the pretext of South Korean Government's objection.

On 27 July, the U.S. imperialist aggressors created a warlike atmosphere by introducing recoilless rifles, large-caliber machineguns, and other sniping weapons into the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom and by increasing the number of guards deployed there.

It is outrageous despotism that the United States, which has occupied half of another country's land, prevented masters from coming and going on the soil of their own country. Accordingly, student Yim Su-kyong in Panmunjom denounced the U.S. imperialists for forbidding her not to come and go through her own land. And a large number of foreigners, who went to Panmunjom by participating in the international grand peace march, also raised their voices in denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Even in reversing black and white, one should have a plausible reason.

No matter how desperately those ringleaders who have aggravated tension in Panmunjom and recklessly violated the Armistice Agreement may try to shuffle off their responsibility upon others, and no matter how frantically they may cling to strategic propaganda, no one would listen to them.

The South Korean puppets said that we have utilized Panmunjom as a site of political propaganda and that we made student Yim Su-kyong a political victim. This is an even more presumptuous political strategy. Student Yim Su-kyong has tried to return home by crossing Panmunjom. This proceeded from her own feelings of love of country and nation and from an effort to hasten the country's reunification by opening a road in Panmunjom, which is a symbol of division, and not from someone else's direction.

As for the international grand march for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification, it was an international rally that foreigners from the five continents organized and held by themselves, not by us.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets had guaranteed the student Yim Su-kyong's passage at Panmunjom and her safety, and if they had not blocked the international grand peace march to Mt Halla, there would have been no reason whatsoever for student Yim Su-kyong and foreigners to wage a hunger strike and to raise their voices to denounce them. How dare the ones who made her stage a hunger strike, trampling underfoot the patriotic student's dream of returning home by treading the soil of her country, and who run wild to make her fall a victim to fascism upon her return to South Korea, let loose a string of spiteful words, while talking about someone else's so-called inhumanitarian act? Only the despicable traitors and divisionists who turn back from the country and the nation and try to prolong their lives by clinging to coattails of the aggressors can let loose such strategic absurd remarks.

Delegate Yim Su-kyong's returning home through Panmunjom is extremely just in view of the national desire for reunification and in view of humanitarian issues. Thus, no one can block it. The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group should stop reckless acts and should allow student Yim Su-kyong to cross Panmunjom and should guarantee her safety. If they do not do so, they will be unable to evade even greater denunciation and curses from the people at home and abroad as enemies of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

**Hanminjon Denounces Blocking of Yim**  
*SK0208054889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0536 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in a press statement July 29 sternly denounced the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique in blocking the safe return home of the "Chondaehyop" delegate Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom as a total denial of the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

He stressed:

The United States cannot evade responsibility for this tragic situation today as Yim Su-kyong's passage through Panmunjom is under the authority of the U.S. forces command in South Korea.

The United Nations, as the U.S. forces occupying South Korea go under the name of "U.N. forces," must feel responsibility for it and exercise influence upon the United States and the No Tae-u clique for the redress of the situation.

**Daily Demands 'Solid Peace' on Korean Peninsula**  
*SK3107012389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2218 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July editorial: "Let Us Remove the Danger of Nuclear War on the Korean Peninsula and Turn the Armistice Into Solid Peace"]

[Text] Today, we mark the 36th anniversary of our people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. The 3-year long war which was forced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors was not only an (?arduous) war determining the fate of the nation, but was also a fierce anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to smash the allied forces of the international reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists, to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and to defend peace and security of the world.

Under the excellent and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious ironwilled commander, and the great

military strategist, our people and officers and men of the People's Army, by unanimously turning out in and heroically fighting in the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, gave a disgraceful defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and, thus, achieved the historic victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was the brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's self-defending military ideology, unique strategy and tactics, and chuche-oriented operations. It was also the great demonstration of the invincible might of our people and officers and men of the People's Army who have been firmly united around the party and the leader. With the winning of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people and the People's Army honorably defended the country's independence, the gains of the revolution, and peace in Asia and the rest of the world, completely broke up the myth of the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists of which they boasted, and, thus, opened a new era of leap in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

In the arduous period of the war the Chinese people sent volunteers and assisted our people in blood. The people of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and the peace-loving people of the world actively supported and encouraged our people's just cause. Our people have never forgotten this.

Until today, ever since the firing of the guns of the war was ceased in Korea, our party and the government of the Republic have made all possible efforts to turn the armistice into solid peace and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In recent years alone, we have put forward numerous peace proposals, including a proposal for tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a favorable prerequisite for its peaceful reunification; a proposal for talks between the military authorities of the North and South; a proposal for talks of multinational disarmament; a proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks; and a proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. We have gone so far as to take the positive measure of mobilizing some 150,000 troops of the People's Army into peaceful construction and unilaterally reducing 100,000 officers and men of the People's Army.

In particular, last year we put forward a basic policy for guaranteeing alleviation of tension and peace and a comprehensive peace proposal. This year, too, we have put forward new proposals, including a proposal for political negotiations between leading figures in the North and South to discuss ways for the reunification question of the country, and have made active efforts for their realization.

The struggle for the country's peace and reunification has been consistently staged among the South Korean people as well. However, because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy for aggression, our nation's desire for peace and reunification has not been achieved, and peace on the Korean peninsula is faced with a grave danger.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Clamoring that the 21st century will become the era of the Pacific, the United States has been in every way scheming to dominate Asia and the Pacific, which have rich economic potentials. In particular, the United States is attempting to realize its strategy of aggression against Asia and the Pacific, using South Korea, a military strongpoint, as its base of operation. The U.S. imperialists who are dreaming to dominate the world have been constantly strengthening their maneuvers for aggression and war, declaring the Korean peninsula as the test site for confrontation of force and South Korea as the first line of the U.S. global strategy.

In South Korea today, nearly 50,000 U.S. troops and nearly 1 million puppet army troops have been on a durable mobilization posture, and some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types and their means of delivery have been deployed. The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a forward nuclear base, the largest in the Far East, and into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the world.

The U.S. imperialists have not only constantly reinforced their aggression armed forces in South Korea, but have also constantly perpetrated a large-scale war exercise to perfect preparations for a nuclear war and grave military provocations against us.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists have staged every year in South Korea with the mobilization of more than 200,000 troops is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war to attack our frontline and rear areas simultaneously.

The U.S. imperialists have frequently dragged into South Korea B-52 strategic bombers from their military bases in the Pacific and have staged a nuclear bombing exercise with the northern half of the Republic as their target. The violations of the Armistice Agreement, including the infiltration of combat naval ships into our territorial waters and spy airplanes into our territorial airspace, that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have committed against us from the air, ground, and sea number as many as 25,500 in the first half of this year alone.

In their recent annual Security Consultative Meeting the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets decided to continue the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, to reinforce the U.S. armed forces in South Korea, to continuously guarantee the U.S. nuclear

umbrella to the puppets in the future, too, and to continue the "Team Spirit" war exercise. Thus, they openly perpetrated the military threat and blackmail against us.

The U.S. imperialists have been perpetrating the most vicious military fascist rule in a bid to force their criminal policy of occupation and war upon the South Korean people. Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists the South Korean puppets have not only been more intensively kicking up anticommunist and anti-Republic commotions and inspiring consciousness of confrontation and antagonism within the nation, but have also been brutally suppressing the organizations and people calling for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification, branding them as antigovernment organizations which benefit the enemy and as forces which attempt to overthrow the present system.

The No Tae-u fascist clique attempts to punish Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his party—who visited the northern half of the Republic and returned to Seoul after having done many good things for national reunification there—on charges of violating the evil, fascist anticommunist law. It also persistently blocked South Korean youths and students from participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. It is perpetrating the dirty maneuvers to arrest and punish even Yim Su-kyong, a delegate of the South Korean National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], who participated in the Pyongyang festival after having crossed the death line. The No Tae-u ring which has desperately refused reconciliation and unity between the same nation is perpetrating the disgraceful act of going so far as to beg for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists by sharply sharing the costs for maintaining the aggression forces.

Reality shows that to eliminate the source of war on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee durable peace there, and, thus, to achieve the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, it is imperative to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea at the earliest possible date, to end their colonial rule in South Korea, and to liquidate the military fascist regime there. The South Korean people who have come to realize this through the experiences attained in their lives are consistently waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy and national reunification.

Branding the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique as the enemies of independence, democracy, peace, and reunification, the South Korean people are calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, the overthrow of the dictatorship, and national reunification. They are also calling for the freedom to discuss the reunification question and the rights to participate in debates for reunification. Thus, they are now vigorously staging the anti-U.S. movement for independence and reunification.

The developments prevailing in South Korea today show that the fascist repressive offensive of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique and their anticommunist smear maneuvers cannot block the South Korean people's aspiration and will of independence, democracy, and reunification, nor can they divide our nation into two forever. In South Korea today, because of the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging over, and the dangerous situation in which the fuse of a nuclear war may be ignited due to an accident and in which it may expand into a global thermonuclear war has been created. The grave situation on the Korean peninsula has aroused great apprehensions among all the Korean people and the people of the world who want peace.

To alleviate tension in Korea and to arrange a favorable atmosphere for the country's peaceful reunification it is imperative to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

The U.S. imperialists should find a lesson from the disgraceful defeat that they suffered in the Korean war, should renounce their reckless war commotions which threaten peace, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay before being expelled from there by the people's struggle.

The South Korean military fascist clique should stop the antinational maneuvers to drive our fellow countrymen into the holocaust of nuclear war and its fascist repression and should step down from power as called for by the South Korean people.

The South Korean people of all walks of life should hold higher the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence, democracy, and national reunification that they have already lifted and should vigorously struggle to have the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdrawn from South Korea, to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule in South Korea, and to expedite the country's reunification. Along with this, they should not allow the maneuvers of the puppet rulers who are attempting to monopolize dialogue for reunification under the signboard of the so-called unification of the channels of dialogue and should make active efforts not only to arrange the stage for broad scale of dialogue and negotiations between the North and South, but also to realize free contact and exchange between them.

In the current 25 June-27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month the solidarity movement supporting our people's just struggle for peace in the country and its reunification has been conducted on a large scale among the peace-loving people of the world. In particular, the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which was held in Pyongyang for the first time in Asia and amid the great interest and expectation of the world, and the great

international peace march for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula which is conducted from Mt Paektu to Panmunjom following the festival, have fully demonstrated the firm solidarity of the people of the world with our people's struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the country's reunification.

Our people will, in the future, too, firmly unite with the people of socialist countries and nonaligned countries and the broad segments of peace-loving people of the world under the ideal of independence, friendship, and peace and will vigorously continue the sacred struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, to ensure solid peace on the Korean peninsula, and to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

All of the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas who want the country's peaceful reunification should more vigorously stage the struggle to check and frustrate the reckless nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

To smash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is imperative to vigorously accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. All party members and the working people should create new miracles and innovations in all sectors of the socialist construction to brilliantly record this year, the last year of the 1980's, as a historic year of victory by upholding the programmatic task elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address of this year and the decision of the 16th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee.

It is the firm will of our people to prevent war and to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Let us all firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and more vigorously struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to consummate the cause of chuche.

**Supply Work Stressed for Economic Plan**  
SK0108130789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2218 GMT 30 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July editorial: "Let Us Plan and Execute the Supply Work Meticulously for Accomplishing This Year's Economic Tasks"]

[Text] Today, the party members and working people across the country are effecting great upsurges in production and construction by upholding the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address of this year and the decision of the 16th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the party.

When our people are continuing to spur the movement of grand march with the spirit displayed during the 200-day campaign, the functionaries are facing an important task to more meticulously plan and execute the supply work for accomplishing this year's economic tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To offer proper guidance over work, supply work should be properly carried out in all fields.

Supply work is one of the most important tasks to which functionaries should direct preferential interest in organizing and commanding production. Without supply work, guidance is meaningless. Supplying materials, fuel, and facilities in a timely manner and providing proper working conditions for working people are tasks which functionaries must always adhere to in order to stabilize production at a high level and increase it ceaselessly.

As vast and heavy tasks are put forth, organizational and supply work should be properly carried out, and ceaseless progress and upsurges should be made and effected. This is a traditional working style that our party has steadfastly maintained ever since those arduous days of the anti-Japanese struggle. Only when functionaries, the commanding staffers of the revolution, properly conduct the organizational and political work, supply materials and facilities in a timely manner, and provide the proper living conditions, can the working people work free from worries and anxieties, work even more vigorously, dig out more hidden resources, manufacture what is not available, and turn adverse conditions to favorable ones, thus creating ceaseless innovations and miracles in the socialist economic construction.

Today, we are facing the heavy tasks to rapidly develop the machine tool, electronics, and automation industries, to thoroughly implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution, and to vigorously step up the capital construction aimed at occupying the important peaks of the Third 7-Year Plan by upholding the decisions of the 14th and 16th plenary meetings of the 6th Central Committee of the party.

This demands that functionaries even more properly carry out the supply work, while adhering to the organizational and political work to fully mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses of the people, the main force of the revolution.

Today, the revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit of our party members and working people, who have turned out in the movement of the grand socialist march, are very high. Such high revolutionary zeal of the party members and working people is a manifestation of their ardent aspiration to glorify this year with shining success of

labor and even more fully display the might of the unity and cohesion of our people, who have firmly united around the party and leader, and the true superiority of the socialist system.

Guidance functionaries, who are supposed to mobilize the masses, and organize and lead them for the implementation of the party's economic policy, should adhere to the economic organizational work, the supply work in particular, so that the masses' firm determination and revolution zeal will bear shining fruits.

Today, new upsurges are being effected in all areas of the socialist economic construction. Thus, now is indeed time for functionaries to plan and execute the supply work meticulously according to the demand of the Taean work system with even higher revolutionary spirit and strong will.

Only through the proper supply work can the revolutionary zeal of the masses bear shining fruits and an epochal turn be effected in fulfilling this year's economic plan.

To carry out the supply work properly, functionaries should adopt a firm stand and point of view to assume responsibility for production and construction. The firm stand and point of view to assume responsibility for production and construction are an ideological and spiritual source that enables functionaries to be filled with high revolutionary zeal and an indefatigable will and to carry out their work militantly and ambitiously.

The course of the 200-day campaign carried out in the past and the course of the subsequent struggle show that functionaries can properly conduct the organizational work, which is to guarantee the supply work, as they wage difficult battles, only when they turn out with a firm stand to assume full responsibility for production and construction.

The functionaries of all sectors and units should adopt an attitude worthy of masters to assume responsibility for fulfilling their revolutionary mission given by the party without fail.

In particular, the economic guidance functionaries, by deeply realizing their heavy responsibility for the party and revolution, should solve the problems to supply materials and facilities and provide the proper working conditions for the working people by themselves. They should roll up their sleeves in implementing the party's economic policy.

For functionaries, what is also important in properly carrying out the supply work in parallel with the high spirit of the masses is to work and act according to the demand of the Taean work system. The Taean work system is the most superior economic management system, which agrees with the nature of the socialist system.

The Taean work system clearly elucidates all principled questions of industrial management from the planning work to the guidance of production, supply of materials, and general supply work.

All functionaries should deeply realize the revolutionary essence and content of the Taean system and its demands. They should highly display the revolutionary spirit of working according to it under all circumstances.

In particular, according to the demand of the Taean system, they should make superiors help subordinates and should solve pending problems.

To properly conduct the supply work, functionaries should grasp the situation. To this end, they should go down to the subordinate units, the production sites.

Reality ceaselessly changes and develops. Only by working, living, and communicating with the masses at subordinate units, can functionaries grasp the situation, solve the pending problems, and properly conduct the work with the people as well.

As our economic construction progresses rapidly, all battle sites come to face many problems to be urgently solved.

Therefore, according to the party's demand, the functionaries should go down to their subordinate units, the production and construction sites, and, then, check the status of production, facility management, supply work, and pending problems to work out necessary measures.

Supplying materials and facilities is a responsible duty of the functionaries responsible for supplying materials. All functionaries, who are responsible for supplying materials, should deeply realize that the fulfillment of this year's vast economic plan largely depends on their roles. With the stand of the masters responsible for production, they should make efforts to decisively give priority to the supply work over production. They should bring materials to production sites and to the side of machine units in kind.

The supply work for the living of the working people is one of the important elements of the general supply work. Only when the party's consideration properly and swiftly reaches the producers and construction workers through the proper supply work for the living of the working people, can they be made to display even higher enthusiasm and creativity and properly accomplish their given economic tasks.

All functionaries should remember the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching that the supply work for the living of the working people is precisely the political work. By so doing, they should make all efforts to guarantee the livelihood of the working people.

With high revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, functionaries should direct consistent interest to the working and living conditions of workers and, in particular, should ensure that the party's consideration properly and swiftly reaches to those who work at difficult job sites.

The supply work is not a mere work of business. It is an honorable work to flower the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching plan and his great love to develop our economy one more step higher, to achieve national prosperity and development, and to epochally improve the people's standard of living.

Among the functionaries, the party organizations of all sectors and units of the people's economy and the teams of the three revolutions should deeply elucidate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching given for carrying out the supply work properly. The functionaries should be made to plan and execute the supply work meticulously with high sense of responsibility.

By so doing, a great turn should be effected in the struggle to accomplish the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his New Year's address of this year and to implement the decision of the 16th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the party.

In the struggle to implement the party's economic policy, our functionaries' responsibilities and roles are very heavy and important, and the party's trust and expectations as well are very great.

All guidance functionaries, at this responsible time, should deeply realize the importance of their mission and should plan and execute the supply work even more meticulously. By so doing, they should glorify this year, the last year of the eighties, as the year of historic triumph.

\* **Factory Workers Upgrade Technical Knowledge**  
41100035 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean  
14 May 89 p 3

[Article by Ko Chong-ho: "Upgrading the Workers' Level of Technical Skill Is a Demand of Developing Reality"]

[Text] Currently, our people are living in an era of the new leap forward in socialist economic construction. Today, when all branches of the national economy are better equipped with modern technologies, how to constantly upgrade the workers' level of technical skill in keeping with this reality is one of the important problems.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Under the circumstances in which the national economy's overall standards of technical provisions have been drastically improved as a result of the realization of socialist industrialization, there is a great demand in various sectors of the national economy for skilled workers as well as technicians."

Technical skill, as a creative ability that needs to be acquired by workers engaged in production, provides a guarantee for remaking nature according to the demands of chuche.

Upgrading the workers' level of technical skill is, first of all, an important condition for ensuring production at a high qualitative level in terms of efficiency.

Productivity is the result of labor, and its increase, though many factors are involved in it, depends in a large measure on the level of the ideological consciousness and technical skill of the workers, the people directly participating in labor.

The ideological consciousness of workers is of decisive significance in the growth of labor productivity. However, equally important is their level of technical skills. Even when modern machinery is installed, if the workers who handle it have only a low standard of technical skill, they will not be able to work efficiently. Only people well acquainted with plant machinery and familiar with the standard manufacturing procedure can upgrade the operating rate of production machinery and increase production.

Production process is accompanied by an unproductive consumption of labor for various reasons, for instance, switching from one product to another or changing jobs. The amount of such unproductive labor differs according to the degree of skill of workers handling the machinery. People with a high standard of technical skill can perform all their work skillfully and quickly, and when they have to do unproductive work in the production process, they do it skillfully so that they can reduce the unproductive use of working hours as much as possible. Moreover, people with a high level of technical skill can actively participate in multiple-machine operation and handle two jobs at the same time and thus produce more in a single unit of time. In the final analysis, only those who are fully acquainted with their work and the related technical production process and who have a high standard of technical skill can successfully solve complex economic and technical problems constantly arising in the process of production and improve their labor productivity and the quality of the products at the same time.

A higher standard of technical skill of workers enables them to produce more efficiently by carrying out technical innovations and introducing advanced work methods.

Permanent potential for increased productivity is found in the development of technology. Workers are the masters of production and technology. The development of technology can be achieved only through mass technical innovation actively participated in by broad circles of workers. In order for workers to actively participate in technical innovation and fulfill their responsibility and role as masters of production and technology, they should upgrade their level of technical skill. Only then will they be able to come up with creative technical innovation plans on the basis of the experience gained in the practice of production, introduce better advanced work methods, and also actively participate in creative cooperation with scientists and technicians. Therefore, constantly upgrading the workers' standard of technical skill constitutes a basic prerequisite for mass technical innovation and an important condition for efficiency in production.

At the same time, upgrading the workers' standard of technical skill is a demand of the developing reality at a time when all sectors of the national economy are equipped with modern technologies.

Currently, new qualitative leaps are being made in the economic development of our country under the wise leadership of the party. Amid the struggle to achieve the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and to implement the decision of the 14th plenum of the 6th WPK Central Committee, the automation, robotization, and computerization of the production process has been vigorously accelerated, and the overall standard of technical provisions of the national economy has been raised to a new height. In this age of electronics, the age of robotization, our workers are the people who must be able to handle modern technical gadgets. Only when workers upgrade their standard of technical skill to suit the demands of the developing reality, will they be able to effectively utilize modern technological equipment, such as numerical control (NC) machine tools and electronic computers and fulfill their responsibilities and duties as masters of production and technology.

Upgrading the workers' standard of technical skill is a task that should be constantly carried out to ensure greater labor-power.

Socialist production is progressing on an enlarged scale. The production of material wealth is the process of using the factors of production and it is successful only when this process is carried out satisfactorily. Of all factors necessary for increased socialist production, human beings, the possessors of labor-power, play the most positive and active part. Without the increase in labor-power, there can be no increase in production of wealth, nor economic development. There are two kinds of increased production of labor-power, namely, quantitative increase that is achieved by increasing the absolute number of workers, and qualitative increase that is attained by upgrading the creative ability of workers.

What is important for the increase of labor-power in a socialist society is its qualitative increase attained through the upgrading of workers' creative abilities. Needless to say, increasing the number of workers is an important task. But it is impossible to meet the demand for labor only by increasing the number of workers. Only when a quantitative increase of labor-power is backed by a qualitative increase will it be possible to satisfactorily ensure an increase of labor-power commensurable with the demands of the developing economic reality.

Qualitative increase of labor-power is realized through the upgrading of the workers' standard of technical skill. The task of upgrading the workers' technical skill improves their creative ability to be well-versed in the jobs and technologies in their respective fields and perform their work on their own initiative.

A new generation of young men and women who have finished the course of general secondary school education are regularly entering society each year, and an army of new workers is constantly joining the ranks of producers. This reality demands particularly the upgrading of the level of technical skill of these new workers as a more important requirement. Accordingly, only by strengthening the task to upgrade the level of technical skill will it be possible to satisfactorily ensure the increase of labor-power at a high qualitative level and guarantee the constant acceleration of socialist economic construction.

The task to upgrade the workers' level of technical skill is one that is permanently required in socialist economic construction, and a very important task to allow the workers, the masters of society, to become more competent social beings according to the demands of the chuche ideology. Only when the workers' creative ability is constantly fostered by continually upgrading their level of technical skill, will it be possible to accelerate socialist economic construction and hasten the complete victory of socialism.

Currently, in our country a formidable battle is being waged to successfully accomplish the grand tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan, and the demand for labor is greater than ever before. With a view to coping with the strain on the labor supply, our party demands that labor administrative work be improved and strengthened and that all workers possess a higher standard of technical skill. Every sector of the national economy should actively carry out the task to upgrade the workers' level of technical skill.

This is the task that should be carried out in a planned manner.

The task of upgrading the level of technical skill designed to improve the qualitative makeup of the ranks of workers is one undertaken with a view to the future. Therefore, it should be carried out in a planned manner by establishing an orderly system for improving technical skill. The task to upgrade the level of technical skill

can be carried out in a substantive manner only when factories, enterprises, and related units set a clear goal on the basis of an accurate knowledge of the demand and supply situation of skilled labor and push this task with foresight.

Thanks to the correct policy of our party, each factory and each enterprise in our country have superb technical skills and the system of providing satisfactory education in technical skills is commendable. The system of teaching technical skills enables workers to rapidly upgrade their level of technical skill by teaching them to link the lessons with their activities on the production site. It is particularly important to conduct this technical skill improvement work in a planned and substantive manner because it is aimed at the workers in factories and enterprises, and not students in school. No matter how excellent the technical skill improvement system may be, it would be impossible to upgrade the level of technical skill unless the workers make strenuous efforts with the right attitude. Basic to improving the level of technical skill is for the workers themselves to make steadfast efforts with determination. By doing so, unskilled workers become skilled workers, who will in turn become senior skilled workers and acquire the qualifications of an associate engineer or a full-fledged engineer.

It is also important to properly conduct the technical grade evaluation system. This system is one by which each worker's level of technical skill is evaluated and his technical grade is determined. Only when this screening process is conducted accurately, will it be possible to organize and utilize labor in a rational manner and accurately apply the socialist principles of distribution. Therefore, this process should be strictly organized from the point of view of national interests, and the principle of evaluating workers' level of technical skill by examining their products should be established.

In improving the level of technical skill, it is necessary to actively arouse the interest of the workers in upgrading their skill. In this connection, it is a matter of basic importance to properly mix politics and morality with material incentives while giving priority to the former. Factories and enterprises should step up political and ideological indoctrination work, popularize positive examples, and properly carry out the work of giving prominence to highly skilled workers. At the same time, it is important to assign tasks by pairing the type of work with the corresponding skill, and insure material incentives by accurately evaluating the quantity and quality of the work done.

All our workers, correctly aware of the importance of their duties in socialist construction, should improve their creative abilities and fulfill their responsibility and role in accelerating socialist economic construction by actively striving to possess a high level of technical skill.

**SKNDF Statement on Peace March, Nuclear Arms**  
*SK0108080189 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
22 Jul 89*

[“Full text” of a statement by a spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front, dated 21 July]

[Text] The grand international peace march for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, which was set off on 20 July amid the great interest of the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the people of the world unequivocally, shows that the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea is an urgent pending issue connected with peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and further, with world peace. At the same time, the discussion of the reduction and the phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops in South Korea has become an active trend in the U.S. political circles and social circles. Concurrently, the conscientious people of the world are raising their voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

However, the United States, turning away from the consistent demand of our nation and the people of the world, totally refuses to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea, and the traitorous No Tae-u group, which can sustain its regime only with the U.S. backing, is begging the United States not to withdraw nuclear weapons.

The South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] denounces the United States and the No Tae-u group for their antipeace and antinational crime of blocking at its source the grand international peace march for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and refusing to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea, and strongly calls for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Unfortunately, South Korea has today been turned into a forefront nuclear base for the execution of the U.S. world strategy. The United States, which planned on two occasions to use atomic bombs during the Korean war, has brought into South Korea, without the approval of anyone and without the knowledge of our people, since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, some 1,100 nuclear weapons with enormous explosive power, such as nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, nuclear missiles, and nuclear land mines, even bringing into this land the neutron bombs, which are denounced as the devilish weapon of the 20th century. In particular, South Korea is the only place in the world where some 500 nuclear land mines, the deployment of which is banned in the United States and Europe because of their tremendous aftereffect resulting from the nuclear fallout, are deployed, threatening our lives.

South Korea is the only area in Asia where these nuclear weapons of the United States are densely deployed. The nuclear bases of the U.S. troops in South Korea are known to be located in 19 areas, including Kunsan, Osan, Kwangju, Taegu, Uijongbu, and Tongduchon. The nuclear weapons brought in South Korea are much greater in total number than those in West Germany, and are four times as great as those of the NATO in terms of density of deployment.

South Korea has long been turned into the largest nuclear base in the Far East, where more than half of the U.S. nuclear weaponry is intensively deployed, and into the nuclear forward base where one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square kilometers, representing the greatest density of deployment in the world.

The nuclear weapons deployed by the United States are far from defensive nuclear weapons to prevent nuclear war and to protect the South Korean people, or a symbolic display deployed to back up the policy of strength. They are offensive nuclear weapons, deployed to wage a preemptive strike on the North, which is designated as the first target of attack by the U.S. world strategy. They are the weapons for actual combat deployed as an instrument of the policy of strength according to the so-called nuclear war plan.

It has been proven by the fact that while it has deployed nuclear weapons as part of a strategic confrontational system in addition to its conventional weapons in Europe, the United States has deployed many more tactical nuclear weapons than conventional weapons in South Korea. The United States, in the early eighties, right after Reagan took power, changed its nuclear strategy in Northeast Asia from the previous swing strategy to a multi-front war strategy and elevated the status of South Korea to [words indistinct] region, a region of the most strategic value. In this connection, the United States moved the center of the strategic deployment of the U.S. 7th Fleet and its operational waters into the waters around the Korean peninsula, and deployed there the nuclear aircraft carriers "Enterprise," "Midway," [word indistinct], and nuclear submarines on a permanent basis.

The present U.S. President Bush has also followed this northeast Asian nuclear strategy of the Reagan administration. As a result, South Korea has remained a region of a possible limited nuclear war, in which U.S. nuclear weapons may be used preemptively.

Nuclear weapons are destined to be utilized at any time when they are on hand. Wherever nuclear weapons are deployed a nuclear war is destined to break out. If the United States had no intention of triggering a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, it should not have introduced nuclear weapons to, and deployed them in, South Korea.

The South Korean people cannot but worry over the grave situation in which the fate of our 70 million compatriots rests with the United States. It is common knowledge that the decision on the use of nuclear weapons in South Korea rests with the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Even war maniacs in the White House do not conceal this fact. This has been proven by the remarks of former U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who said that a nuclear attack against North Korea should be risked if necessary, and by the remarks of former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Meyer who said that even if a conventional war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the United States will use tactical nuclear weapons.

The United States has staged the "Team Spirit" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise every year with the mobilization of the nuclear aircraft carrier "Midway;" the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, a nuclear special force unit; B-52 nuclear bombers; E2-BE, the nuclear war commanding aircraft; and other nuclear war equipment. Many airplanes from the U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, and Guam have staged an annual nuclear bomb-dropping exercise in the U.S. Air Force bombing exercise range in Hwasong county, Kyonggi province. This is an known fact.

The U.S. nuclear strategy on the Korean peninsula has been implemented on the assumption of a Soviet nuclear counterattack. Therefore, it is certain that the Korean peninsula will be the site of nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in an emergency. The operational radius of the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea covers not only North Korea, but also stretches as far as the inner depths of the Asian Continent. Therefore, if the United States launches a nuclear attack against the continent using South Korea as a bridgehead for its global strategy, South Korea—which has been reduced into a nuclear base of the United States—cannot avoid becoming the first target of nuclear counterattack. And the holocaust caused by this will be imposed not on the United States, which is located several thousand miles from the Korean peninsula, but on our 70 million compatriots who are living on the Korean peninsula, which has been reduced to a site of a possible nuclear war between the two nuclear superpowers.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, South Korea will be reduced to ashes within 2 minutes, and the whole area of the Korean peninsula will reduced to a barren land.

It is indeed lamentable that the single nation with the same blood has lived divided for half a century. Moreover, when the foreign forces that have divided our country attempt to obliterate our brothers and our brethren with formidable nuclear weapons, how can we look idly upon this? The United States is a nuclear

warmonger, which is attempting to drive our land and our 70 million compatriots toward a nuclear holocaust, and is the heinous enemy who is disturbing peace.

The existence of nuclear weapons in South Korea has been justified to date by the anticommunist ideology. Therefore, the nuclear weapons, as well as the U.S. troops in South Korea, have played the role of aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and are the main obstacle to peace and reunification.

As long as U.S. nuclear weapons exist in this land, peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula cannot be expected. Thus, the United States is neither a defender of peace nor an ally to the South Korean people. Therefore, we must denounce once again the No Tae-u regime, which defends the U.S. nuclear strategy on the Korean peninsula. The nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not only directly connected with our nation's survival, but it has an incalculable bearing on world peace. Now that the United States intends to realize its aggressive world strategy using South Korea as a stepping stone, war on the Korean peninsula should not be viewed by other countries from the position of a disinterested party. If war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, many countries, including the surrounding countries, will have to be involved in it, whether they like it or not, and it will ultimately spread into a global nuclear war.

The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea should be withdrawn immediately, not only for our nation's survival and peaceful reunification but also for world peace. The existence of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea is no longer justified in view of today's international political situation and the prevailing trend of international detente and reconciliation, including a series of steps for the alleviation of tension taken between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Soviet Union and China.

The withdrawal of nuclear weapons has now become a task of vital interest, which should not remain a mere assertion or slogan but should be put into practice urgently. The SKNDP calls upon all the people to rise up in a pan-national struggle to force the U.S. nuclear weapons out of South Korea and to achieve peace and reunification. Conscientious people in this land, let us struggle shoulder to shoulder to restore our free land, free from nuclear weapons, and our reunified country! United States, immediately withdraw the nuclear weapons that will kill our nation! U.S. troops, withdraw from this land immediately! Down with the traitorous No Tae-u group, which attempts to victimize the nation as sacrifice for foreign forces' nuclear war!

[Dated] 21 July 1989

## South Korea

### NSP Detains PPD's Kim Tae-chung for Questioning

#### Escorted From Party Headquarters

SK0208030589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was detained by intelligence agents Wednesday morning for questioning in connection with a lawmaker's unauthorized trip to North Korea last year.

The president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the nation's largest opposition party, was escorted by security agents with a writ of detention at 7:15 a.m. from PPD headquarters, where he stayed overnight with hundreds of party faithfuls in preparation for the security authorities' action.

Kim is expected to be released within 24 hours as the government is determined not to arrest him, an informed source said. The law stipulates that a person detained by such a warrant must be released within 24 hours.

Kim's detention came 3 days after PPD Rep. So Kyong-won was arrested June 28 on charges of visiting North Korea without government permission. It is the first time an opposition party head has been detained since President No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

The PPD and the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), formerly the Korea Central Intelligence Agency, have engaged in a tug of war over questioning Kim as the NSP strongly insisted that he answer as a "reference" queries such as when he learned of So's North Korean trip and why he chose him as a PPD candidate in general elections last April.

Kim rejected three requests by the NSP for questioning before he was served with the writ of detention late last week.

Kim says the NSP's attempt to question him is politically oriented.

Mun Tong-hwan, PPD vice president until So's arrest and younger brother of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who is on trial on charges of visiting North Korea without permission, was also detained for questioning about So.

It is unlikely that the government will arrest or indict Kim but questioning him could worsen Korea's overall political situation while severely aggravating relations between the government and the largest opposition party, analysts say.

More than 500 PPD officials, including most of its 70 lawmakers, shouted anti-government slogans and some of them burst into tears when Kim was led away by six NSP agents. There were no clashes between PPD members and the agents.

Kim was accompanied by five PPD officials, including his lawyer, Rep. Pak Sang-chun.

He told reporters just before he was taken away that the allegations made by the NSP are groundless and vowed to prevent the attempt to undermine his party by telling the whole truth.

"The government's detention of the No. 1 opposition party president precisely shows the danger facing our democracy as well as the spiritual and political crisis facing the No Government," Kim said.

Kim, 63, also said it is "deplorable" to see No trying to reverse the situation while backing down from liquidating the legacies of the past regime's authoritarian rule and moving toward democracy.

"Someone who follows the people, moving in the direction of history, will never suffer defeat," Kim said.

"Our people know what my forceful detention symbolizes," said Kim, a symbol of resistance under dictatorial rulers Chon Tu-hwan and Pak Chong-hui.

A government source said the nation's premier intelligence agency has prepared roughly 70 questions about the So case, which has so far resulted in the arrests of 10 people, mostly on charges of not reporting So's visit in August 1988 as soon as they learned or heard of it.

Failure to report a violation of the National Security Law, which bans visits to or contacts with North Korea by South Korean citizens, is a crime that carries a penalty of up to five years in prison.

The Reunification Democratic Party of rival Kim Yong-sam termed the detention "unfortunate and regrettable."

In a weak statement it said Kim's detention should not trigger political strife but supported the NSP by saying the "truths behind the So case should be uncovered." So has been referred to the prosecution by the NSP on charges of visiting the North and spying for Pyongyang.

The New Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Chong-pil, while expressing regrets over the detention, said it could shed light on the whole picture of Rep. So's trip to Pyongyang.

A highly placed ruling party source said the NSP will neither book Kim nor take legal action against him but ruled out political negotiations on the issue.

#### Supporters Protest Detention

OW0208072189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 KYODO—Political tension rose in South Korea as opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was detained on Wednesday for questioning about a former party member's secret visit to North Korea and alleged spy activities.

The Agency for National Security Planning took Kim, president of the top opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), to police from the party headquarters here for questioning about former PPD legislator So Kyong-won's activities.

Former PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan was also taken to police for questioning by the security agency.

Mun is the younger brother of the dissident Rev. Mun Il-kwan, who made an unauthorized visit to North Korea earlier this year.

Hundreds of PPD members and supporters gathered at the party headquarters and protested as agency officials led Kim and Mun away.

The protesters chanted slogans against the agency and the government but no major trouble was reported.

Kim was told in advance by the agency it would detain him Wednesday morning and he stayed overnight at the party headquarters.

Kim and Mun have defied summonses from the agency three times. Court orders to detain them were issued last Thursday.

The agency said it suspects the opposition leaders might have helped finance So's visit to Pyongyang in August 1988 and asked him to hand a letter to North Korean President Kim Il-song.

The PPD expelled So after he was arrested in late June and accused the government of using his case to try to undermine the party.

So was charged with receiving 100,000 dollars from North Korean agents abroad and spying for North Korea.

#### Kim Denies Involvement in So Visit

SK0208124389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1224 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has denied during an ongoing security agents' interrogation all suspicions heaped on him in connection with the controversial secret visit last year to Pyongyang by one of his party lawmakers, informed sources said late Wednesday night.

The head of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), sources said, denied any involvement in Rep. So Kyong-won's unauthorized visit to the communist North Korea last August and any other related charges.

Kim was detained by some officials of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), formerly Korean Central Intelligence Agency, early Wednesday morning in connection with Rep. So's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang last August.

Sources said Kim was queried about whether he knew in advance about So's visit to Pyongyang, whether he let So convey his personal letter to North Korean leader Kim Il-song and whether he offered money and other convenience for So's trip.

So is now in jail on charges of spying for North Korea and security violations.

Mun Tong-hwan, senior vice president of the PPD who was detained at a downtown police station along with Kim, was queried chiefly about his role behind So's joining in the opposition party earlier last year. He was also questioned about his possible involvement in the Pyongyang visit by his elder brother, Ik-hwan, earlier this year, according to the sources.

The sources said the NSP agents are to release the two PPD leaders after finishing the questionings by 1 a.m. To 2 a.m. Thursday (local time). The intelligence agency is likely to announce the results of the questioning on Thursday morning.

**PPD Denies 'Suspicions'**  
SK3007031689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
30 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday denied the suspicions heaped on party president Kim Tae-chung in connection with the So Kyong-won case.

The PPD said that Kim had no knowledge of So's clandestine North Korean visit to say nothing of what he did in Pyongyang.

The largest opposition party also gainsaid categorically the rumors on Kim's secret letter to North Korean leader Kim Il-song via So.

The PPD presented the one-by-one refutation to the 11 points which the Agency for National Security Planning has presented as reason for forcible escort and questioning of the PPD head.

The PPD denounced that the NSP had no factual evidence. Only with inference it plans to query Kim to undermine the opposition party through a "smear campaign."

The written refutation asserted, "The allegation on Kim's secret letter to Kim Il-song and his offering of travel expenses to So is an utter falsehood."

It lashed out at the intelligence agency, saying, "The security authorities are damaging the honor of our party and president by faking matters."

It went on to say, "The NSP spread the rumors on Kim's clandestine letter to Kim Il-song to the press on July 24, while the 1st deputy NSP director denied them on the other hand the same day."

As to the possibility of Kim's advance knowledge about So's illegal visit to Pyongyang through reporter Yun Chae-kol, who first heard of So's travel to North Korea last February, the PPD refuted: "In the July 28 edition of the HANGYORE SINMUN, Yun said clearly that he did not try to confirm the secret visit to president Kim."

The opposition party accused the NSP of trying to damage the PPD on the basis of inference that "Yun might have tried to confirm what he heard from So."

As to the NSP's suspicion of Kim's contact with North Korean ambassador to Budapest during his trip of European countries last February, the written refutation explained that the North Korean diplomat expressed his hope to meet Kim through a Korean resident in West Germany Cho Myong-hun but Kim rejected to meet him at the recommendation of many PPD lawmakers who accompanied him.

**NDRP Wants Kim To Cooperate**  
SK2907032089 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 29 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Cautious Comment"]

[Text] Conservative NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] officials yesterday claimed that Kim Tae-chung should have cooperated with the NSP's investigation into the So Kyong-won case before the situation turned for the worse.

They also said the warrant for Kim was found to include many contents worth being noticed by the people, indicating their support for the NSP's demand for Kim's cooperation.

The officials, however, decided to watch the development of the case quietly while refraining from further comment.

Party President Kim Chong-pil, who left for Cheju-to Thursday to give a speech in a seminar Sunday, is planning to change his schedule to observe the flooded areas, an official said.

**Writ Called 'Political Mistake'**  
SK3007025889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 30 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Political Mistake"]

[Text] Living up to his reputation as the "opposition voice inside the ruling camp," ruling party Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan yesterday said the issuance of a court writ to detain opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was a political mistake.

Predicting that the scene of Kim's being led away by police will not elicit a favorable public response, Yi said the writ has put politicians of both the ruling and opposition camps in trouble.

The secretary-general, however, said the court order will be enforced this week unless Kim voluntarily complies with the summons from the Agency for the National Security Planning.

**Claim Against Pak Chol-on Linked to Elections**  
SK0208015289 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 2 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "No Political Abuse"]

[Text] "Such a solemn question as inter-Korea relations should not be abused politically," Pak Chol-on, first state minister for political affairs, said yesterday, while denying the allegation that he secretly visited Pyongyang early in July.

He gave the position while attending a Central Executive Council meeting of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party]. Also a lawmaker, Pak is a member of the council.

Some ruling party officials, meanwhile, claimed that Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol might have raised the issue with an aim of affecting the campaign atmosphere of the coming Yongdungpo by-election.

Pak and Yi, independent lawmakers, are backing Ko Yong-ku, who is running in the election with the support of dissident circles and some progressive politicians.

**'Serious Impact' of Alleged Trip**  
SK0208025289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Alleged Pyongyang Trip by No's Aide To Have Serious Political Impact"]

[Text] Attention is being focused on whether President No Tae-u's trusted aide, Pak Chol-on, now state minister for political affairs, visited Pyongyang early last month and why independent lawmakers have presented an open questionnaire to No about Pak's alleged trip at this delicate moment.

The alleged Pyongyang trip by one of the key post-holders in the No administration, if it took place, will have a serious impact on the current political tension, caused by the intelligence agency's tough measures against the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, and further on the Yongdungpo by-election, slated for Aug. 18.

Following his presentation of the questionnaire Monday, Rep. Pak Chan-chong yesterday insisted again that he is "almost convinced" that Pak Chol-on clandestinely visited the North during an international youth festival there.

Pak Chol-on yesterday reaffirmed presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong's hasty denial that there was never such a visit, saying that his presence at Chongwadae at the time of his service as presidential assistant for policy must have been witnessed by his staff and newsmen accredited to the presidential mansion. He was transferred to the Cabinet in a reshuffle on July 19.

Pak Chan-chong, along with Yi Chol, apparently has come to the conclusion that a three-member high level government mission, led by Pak Chol-on, visited North Korea and he asked whether No authorized the trip and observation of the festival.

Describing Pak Chol-on and his staff as "ambitious adventurers," he claimed that there is a chance of a deal against the national interests being pushed through by such secret methods.

He charged them with risking playing into the hands of North Korean Communist revolutionaries, something for which even the President should be held responsible.

He said that he was tipped off by a civilian well versed in military affairs around July 20 and that a "ministerial-level official" confirmed Pak Chol-on's trip.

Pak Chan-chong said that he expects No to give a reply soon, and if it does not satisfy them he will propose a meeting with the President. Later he will bare "circumstantial evidence" to the public, he said.

Under the National Assembly Law, the lawyer-lawmaker explained, any parliamentarian can submit questionnaires to administration officials to confirm even rumors and they are obliged to answer within 10 days.

The questionnaire signed by Pak and Yi was accepted by the Assembly secretariat Monday and will be sent to President No and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun shortly.

In the meantime, Pak Chol-on said that he also heard about the "rumor" a couple of days ago and that "my secretaries will be able to testify I was on duty at Chongwadae during the time of the alleged visit."

"The days I left Chongwadae during the (July 1-7) Pyongyang festival were only the weekend (July 1-2) when I went to my hometown of Taegu to attend on my aged mother in bed," he said.

"There had been various rumors concerning my activities as I have been commissioned with drawing up inter-Korean policy and diplomatic overtures toward socialist countries that require top secrecy," he said, adding that there was also a rumor he traveled to the North on his way home from a trip to the United States early May.

Political observers said Pak Chang-chon's abrupt questionnaire is expected to offset recent reports that PPD president Kim Tae-chung might have delivered a letter to North Korean leader Kim Il-song through a member lawmaker, So Kyong-won, whose secret visit to Pyongyang a year ago has now driven the party into a corner.

"It will eventually pull the opposition party out of the distress whether or not Rep. Pak's assertion turns out to be true or not," one observer noted.

Others deemed the questionnaire as part of the campaign for an independent by-election candidate Ko Yong-ku, for whom both Pak and Yi are working as campaigners.

Some people have been casting suspicions on Pak's actions.

They argued that the questionnaire was designed to attack Pak Chol-on, widely expected to be the ruling party standardbearer in the next presidential election, and his followers within the No camp. Lieut. Gen. Kim Pok-tong, ret., also one of the ruling party's potential presidential candidates, is said to have attracted Pak Chan-chong, Yi Chol and other mavericks in preparation for the formation of a new political party.

#### More on Impact of Mun Kyo-hyun's Trip North

**'Rationale' of Clergymen Doubted**  
SK2907035489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Priest's Visit to North"]

[Text] The trip to North Korea by a Catholic priest ostensibly to escort a woman college student from Seoul on her attempt to return to the South through the truce village of Panmunjom has again given us reason to doubt the rationale as well as the effectiveness of the engagement of religious people in highly sensitive political issues.

The immediate result, as many in the South had feared, was the staging of a big spectacular in the neutral zone by the North Korean propagandists who fashioned a noisy anti-Seoul rally portraying Fr. Mun Kyo-hyun and Miss Yim Su-kyong as heroes.

Faced with the firm position of the southern authorities against the passage through the truce village by "private persons," Fr. Mun and Miss Yim returned to the North, seemingly with a plan to come to Seoul via third countries.

The propaganda effect of the "march through Panmunjom" must have been satisfactory for the northern officials, who should now be seeking to make the best use of the pair's return trip possibly via Beijing and Tokyo for extra political gains, condemning what they claim to be southern insincerity on the cause of national reunification.

No doubt the surprise visit to Pyongyang by Fr. Mun was a great windfall for the North Koreans while they were rejoicing at the presence of Yim Su-kyong in the "World Festival of Youth and Students" in Pyongyang earlier this month.

What was particularly shocking for the public in the South was the fact that Fr. Mun was sent to Pyongyang as a delegate from the Catholic Priests Association for Justice [CPAJ], an unofficial organization of clergymen well known for its human rights crusade since the 1970s.

In a sense, it was the cause for even greater alarm and concern than the Chondaehyop's dispatch of coed Yim to the Pyongyang festival as its representative.

Fr. Mun was sent to the North to show the Catholic priests' support for the "cause of patriotic students yearning for reunification" and to send a signal to the Seoul authorities that they will never acquiesce in "their crackdown on democratic forces," a spokesman for the association declared.

Although we may be able to still look at the ruckus raised by the radical students' body and Miss Yim Su-kyong about inter-Korean issues as an expression of young and pure passion and ignorance of realities, the latest moves of Catholic priests can hardly deserve as much sympathy and understanding.

The people, whether in or outside the church, have naturally expected the priests to turn their attention to the extreme human rights situation and the oppression of religious freedom in particular in the North and the bellicose nature of the regime in Pyongyang before giving a propaganda edge to the northerners in these days of sensitive confrontation.

Fr. Mun and his colleagues in the CPAJ should first look at how much support they are winning from their won parishioners and the church leadership on this venture, let alone from the general public. People were simply puzzled as to what a lone priest could do with his physical presence beside the woman student for her safety on the trip home.

The Korean Bishops' Conference, the top executive body of the Catholic church in this country, came up with a critical opinion on Fr. Mun's visit to the North after a two-day meeting presided over by Cardinal Kim Su-hwan. It regretted that the priest's action could have caused "worry and uneasiness to the public in these circumstances."

As the CPAJ is an unofficial organization outside the hierarchical organization of the Catholic church, its members can enjoy freedom in their social activities so long as they remain faithful to their religious doctrine. Still, the Catholic Church requires a high degree of discipline among the clergy, a point not best demonstrated in the Fr. Mun affair, we believe.

The sacred duties of clerics in Christianity, in much the same way as in most other religions, is to lead and guide believers toward prayer and repentance both in spiritual and secular affairs in order to seek ultimate resolution by god. To best perform this mission, the clergy should secure a deep understanding of the realities of the world and refrain from being influenced by any social or political movements.

They are advised to turn their ears to such snappy remarks these days as "where are all the priests who were so active in the streets of Saigon a decade and a half ago?"

**Priests Refuse To Answer Police Questions**  
SK2907041689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Four or five leading members of the radical Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ) will be arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law in connection with the unauthorized visit to North Korea by Father Mun Kyu-hyon, a member of the organization.

Fr. Mun, residing in New York City to study at Maryknoll Mission was dispatched to Pyongyang Wednesday to accompany Miss Yim Su-kyong, a Seoul university coed, on her trip back home.

Likely to be subject to prosecution are Frs. Nam Kuk-hyon, Pae Chong-ho, Kim Yong-pil and Ku Il-mo who refused yesterday to present themselves for police questioning.

The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday called twice the office of the Association housed at the Catholic Center in the precincts of Myeongdong Cathedral to ask the leading CPAJ priests to acquiesce in police interrogation.

But the priests decided to refuse to surrender themselves for questioning, saying, "We won't yield to police summons, unless court-issued writs are provided.

Kim Sung-hun, chairman of the justice association, will also be included on the query list even though he denied that he pulled strings to dispatch Fr. Mun to North Korea.

Fr. Kim, returned renowned for his human rights crusade since the early 1980s, home from Hong Kong Thursday evening, shortening his overseas stay.

"Even though the head of the CPAJ," he told reporters, "I had nothing to do with Fr. Mun's Pyongyang trip." But he did not mention whether or not he knew of the plan in advance.

The current leadership of the CPAJ, to which about 400 priests across the country have affiliated, has become split on its formal stance and strategy on national reunification, informed sources said.

According to a police analysis, a faction of the CPAJ's standing committees led by Fr. Nam Kuk-hyon might have been solely responsible for dispatching Fr. Mun to Pyongyang.

Fr. Chang Yong-chu, association spokesman, refuted the allegations.

Commenting on Korean the Bishops' Conference statement which expressed deep regret over Fr. Mun's travel to North Korea, the spokesman said:

"We members of the association had expected such a negative reaction. And that's not so disappointing as we can understand their formal stance on national reunification."

After a two-day meeting, Bishop Kim Nam-su, secretary general of the Bishops' Conference, rebuked the CPAJ for its independent action which it said "could cause worry and uneasiness to the public."

Meanwhile, several of the 20 priests apprehended while attempting to reach the truce village of Panmunjom to welcome the university coed and the priest will be put to arrest for violating the law that bans civilian contact with North Korea.

**Three Priests Arrested 29 July**  
SK2907074789 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0708 GMT  
29 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)—Three Roman Catholic priests were arrested Saturday [29 Jul] on charges of helping a fourth priest enter North Korea Wednesday in defiance of a South Korean Government ban.

The Seoul Metropolitan Police detained the Revs. Nam Kuk-hyun, Ku Il-mo and Pak Pyong-chun, all affiliated with the Korea Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ), on suspicion of arranging the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon's visit to North Korea. [passage omitted]

The prosecution also booked seven other CPAJ-affiliated priests without physical detention and released 17 other priests detained Friday.

Nam is suspected of suggesting to the CPAJ on July 5 that they send Mun to ensure the "safe return of Yim" and wrote asking him to make the North Korean trip. Mun also visited Pyongyang early last month.

Pak and Ku have reportedly been active in organizing meetings and communicating with Mun since the CPAJ decided to arrange the trip. [passage omitted]

**CAPJ Representative Supports PPD 'Struggle'**  
SK0208031689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Father Kim Sung-hun, chief representative of the Catholic Priests Association for Justice (CAPJ), yesterday proclaimed his support for the anti-government struggles by the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD].

He was quoted as saying, "My support and encouragement go to the struggle by the PPD."

Kim made the remarks during his visit to PPD President Kim Tae-chung at party headquarters in Yoido. They exchanged their views on the current political situation for about half an hour, PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said.

Father Kim went on to say, "We believe that the liquidation of the misdeeds of the Fifth Republic and the achievement of a full democracy is the way of realizing the humanization in this nation."

PPD head responded, saying, "Without the cleanup of the past evils and the achievement of democracy, the unification efforts cannot harvest successful results."

Kim Tae-chung stressed the necessity of harnessing the whole energy of all democratic forces to the cause of sweeping away bad legacies of the past regime and of materializing a genuine democracy.

**Ministry To 'Repatriate' Japanese Minister**  
SK0108122589 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 1213 GMT  
1 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry decided Tuesday to repatriate a Japanese Protestant minister for trying to go to the truce village of Panmunjom to join the attempted March across the Demilitarized Zone of a South Korean student activist from the northern side.

The Rev. Satoru Goda, 57, a Methodist minister, who has been under interrogation of the Agency for National Security Planning since Friday for his possible involvement in the unauthorized trip to Pyongyang of Yim Su-kyong, a 21-year-old French language student of a Seoul University.

The ministry said that the Rev. Goda, who arrived in Seoul on June 26 with a tourist visa, attempted on July 27 to go to Panmunjom to greet Yim Su-kyong, who tried to return home via the border village.

He took pictures of demonstrations and sit-in protests of teachers, who demand organized trade, in Myeongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul and sent a recorded interview with Rep. Chae Yong-sok of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy to an extreme leftist in Japan via telephone, the ministry said.

He is also under suspicion of having delivered interviews with Korean anti-government leaders to Japanese anti-South Korean figures while visiting South Korea nine times since April 1982.

A ministry official said that the security authorities failed to make clear of whether the Rev. Goda helped Yim with her visit to Pyongyang without government permission.

Meanwhile, Yim is still attempting to return to Seoul through the truce village after attending last month's youth festival in Pyongyang.

**KYODO Reports on Deportation**  
OW0108164489 Tokyo *KYODO* in English 1451 GMT  
1 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 KYODO—South Korea's Justice Ministry on Tuesday decided to deport a Japanese clergyman who has been under interrogation by national security authorities for allegedly helping a South Korean student make an unauthorized visit to Pyongyang, a YONHAP NEWS AGENCY report said.

The report said the ministry was deporting Satoru Goda, a Methodist minister from Osaka, for violating South Korea's immigration control law.

Goda arrived in Seoul on July 26 with a tourist visa. He underwent questioning for the fifth consecutive day on Tuesday.

Japanese Embassy officials in Seoul could not confirm the YONHAP report.

**Parties Face Yongdungpo District By-election**

**PPD Plans Outdoor Rally**

SK3007015289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
30 Jul 89 p 2

[“Press Pocket” Column: “War of Nerves”]

[Text] A war of nerves has begun between the government party and the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] in the face of a by-election in the Yongdungpo-B District in Seoul slated for Aug. 18.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] threatened to file accusations against the PPD which plans to hold a mass outdoor rally on a riverside park adjacent to the National Assembly building on Aug. 5 to protest the planned questioning of party President Kim Tae-chung.

DJP secretary general Yi Chong-chan claimed that to hold a mass outdoor rally in the Yoido park would violate the National Assembly Election Law because the rally site is located in the Yongdungpo-B district.

Article 60 of the election law bans any kind of rally for a specific candidate during the campaign period except joint rallies organized by the local election management committee.

A DJP officer interpreted the DJP secretary general's remarks as designed to have the PPD change the place of rally to another outside the Yongdungpo-B District, rather than to bring charges against the PPD.

Officials of the Seoul election management committee called for cancellation of the rally plan, pointing that it would violate the election law because it would be held after a public notice of the by-election on Monday.

Aware of the election management's determination to take some action, the PPD instantly changed the rally site to the Poramae Park in Tongjak District.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su claimed that “our party plan to hold the rally was not designed to affect the upcoming by-election in Yongdungpo District but to protest the investigation authorities' move to undermine our party, and to make public the real picture to the people.”

**DJP Says Rally May Violate Law**

SK0108014789 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
1 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has asked the Central Election Management Committee to express an opinion on whether or not the projected rally at Boramae Park by the Party for Peace and Democracy is in violation of the Parliamentary Election Law.

Citing the fact that the park is near the Yongdungpo B Election District, the DJP argued that it could affect the election campaign.

Under the current law, no political outdoor meeting is permitted unless authorized by the election management committee during the election campaign period.

The outdoor rally being pushed by the PPD to denounce government for its move to question PPD president Kim Tae-chung is scheduled for Saturday during the election campaign that began yesterday and lasts till the eve of the election day of Aug. 18.

The outdoor rally was initially scheduled for a riverbed in Yoido. But, the site was changed to Boramae because Yoido riverbed is in the Yongdungpo B District where the by-election is to be held.

**Election Termmed Symbolic, Volatile**

SK0208014089 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 2 Aug 89 p 8

[Editorial: “By-Election in Yongdungpo”]

[Text] The by-election scheduled for Aug. 18 in a precinct of the Yongdungpo Ward of Seoul is bound to be a testing ground of the current popularity and future viability of all political forces which have put up their candidates for its single National Assembly seat.

Like the one that took place in Tonghae City in April the election whose campaigns got under way this week in that section of the capital city is a highly symbolic and volatile one. Participants in the race—both the candidates, their parties and the voting public—contest much more than the one seat at stake.

It is likely to be a six-way competition as two independents will join the nominees of the four established political parties. The participation of an independent backed by a loose alliance of various dissident groups is suggestive as it may signal the entry of those amorphous yet vocal political elements into the arena of formal or legitimate politics.

The general public as well as political commentators have been wont to criticize political parties and politicians for lack of faith, credibility or caliber. On the eve of the Yongdungpo by-election it deserves to be recalled by all that voters and the men on the street are the very authors and masters of such indecent and inefficient politics.

Before everything, the upcoming by-election will test the integrity, dignity, independence and capacity for democracy of the inhabitants of the district. The qualifications of the voters are as important as those of their representatives in nurturing democracy and freedom.

Already some signs of electioneering irregularities have begun to show up, what with wining and dining and disinformation tactics. Being a close race, the by-election tends to get overheated and to go overboard in the pell-mell of the headlong rush toward victory. Leaders of all parties which entered the race are responsible for keeping their candidates and adherents in line to ensure a fair and honest ballot. The voters ought to accept their share of the liability for an orderly election.

**Kim Tae-chung Criticizes Dissidents**  
SK0208030689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: Unusual Criticism"]

[Text] The participation by a dissident candidate in the race for the parliamentary seat in the Seoul Yongdungpo B constituency seems to be a log in the eyes of PPD president Kim Tae-chung who is desperately seeking to upset the political situation around him by having the party win it.

In a caucus of PPD legislators, Kim criticized the dissident forces with which the PPD has long maintained friendly relations in stronger words than ever before.

"Who do they assist eventually by fielding a candidate? I really hope that they will not do harm to their closest ally, while helping their enemy," PPD head Kim fumed.

Political observers analyze that candidate Ko Yong-ku, will surely erode the support base of the PPD's nominee Yi Yong-yui.

Kim went on to criticize the dissident forces, saying, "They commit a fault by seeking the downing of President No Tae-u and the three Kims (opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil). They have a principle but no strategy and tactics."

He added, "The violence by some dissidents has resulted in misfortune for themselves and us. It is deeply regrettable that some of them advocate the unification formula of North Korea. They should repent."

**Police Deny Taking Dissident Ko's Election Papers**  
SK0208023089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] The nation's top police official said yesterday that no election-related papers were taken during a recent police search of the campaign headquarters of a dissident candidate for an upcoming parliamentary by-election.

National Police Headquarters Director Kim U-hyon made it certain, however, that four investigators of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] were present at Friday's search of the Sinil-jang Inn which the campaign staff of candidate Ko Yong-ku use as their election office.

Five police officers and 13 mobile squad personnel rushed to the inn at 8:10 p.m. after receiving a report from an unidentified woman that there were suspicious persons believed to be collegians in the inn, director Kim said.

Suspecting them as being on the wanted list, the police hurried to the inn and found that NSP investigators had already arrived there after receiving a similar report, Kim said.

The director said that the inn owner was also present during the search by police and NSP investigators, adding that it was absurd for Ko's election staff to claim that secret papers on election strategies were stolen by the searchers.

The police officers left the inn with the NSP investigators after expressing their regrets for the surprise search to Chong Tae-yun, head of the Progressive Political Alliance, whom they met in one of the election offices.

Meanwhile, a police officer said that they had no idea that campaign workers were staying at the inn and there was no sign board showing that the inn was housing the campaigners.

**Opposition Leaders Tour Each Other's Areas**  
SK0108015489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
1 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Three Kims Tour"]

[Text] Rival opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam visited each others' power bases Sunday on trips to provincial areas hit by the recent flood. Both of them seemed rather satisfied with the not-so-chilly reception by flood victims.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], consoled people in Pusan and neighboring Kyongsangnam-to along with party lawmakers who have been staging a sit-in rally at PPD headquarters in protest against the intelligence agency's planned interrogation of Kim.

He again stressed the need to convene an extraordinary parliamentary session, saying, "The Assembly should be called immediately to set additional budget for flood victims."

Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] toured Kwangju and nearby counties.

RDP members, who remember the hostile treatment during Kim Yong-sam's visit in the presidential campaigns in late 1987, were relieved of worry when most people refrained from censure and some even waved at Kim's party.

Kim Chong-pil, head of the minority opposition New Democratic Republican Party, who attacked Kim Tae-chung's planned anti-government rally, joined the campaign-like tours of flood-stricken areas in Kwangju and Chollanam-to yesterday.

**Kim Yong-sam's Position Assessed as Strengthened**  
SK0208022489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Kim Yong-sam's Remarks"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, leader of the second opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], summarized his party's views on a host of current problems at a press conference yesterday from a comparatively comfortable position. His archrival Kim Tae-chung, president of the first opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], is now haplessly plagued by the Rep. So Kyong-won case and is waging a solitary battle.

Compared with Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam's standing has been enhanced on the heels of his successful visit to the Soviet Union, during which he pioneered a suprapartisan diplomacy. Therefore, Kim Yong-sam had a lengthy exclusive meeting with President No Tae-u, promoting mutual understanding and agreeing to pursue cooperation notably on the Northern Policy.

In this context, RDP leader Kim was expected to volunteer a positive role in addressing the current issues standing in the way of political normalization. But his press statement seems to have fallen short of what was expected, only reiterating the party position with regard to some problems facing the nation.

The RDP leader, notwithstanding, did come up with an opportune statement underlining opposition to both the left-leaning forces represented by radical dissidents and activist students, and the extreme rightists represented by old-guards of the authoritarian regime of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan. Under this policy, Kim denounced as "petty heroism" unauthorized visitors to North Korea—Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Rep. So, university coed Yim Sukyong and Fr. Mun Kyu-hyon.

Kim Yong-sam pointed out that their clandestine Pyongyang visits will not be helpful for national unification but rather give the advantage to the North Korean Communists. The RDP's stand on this question has been consistent and Kim's reiteration of the policy may be conducive to unraveling the political impasse.

As for the Agency for National Security Planning's move to forcefully escort Kim Tae-chung for questioning in connection with the So case, the RDP leader expressed regret, while reserving comment on the propriety of the agency's step. Kim's remarks sympathizing with the PPD president were somewhat compromised when he demanded a probe of the So case in order to reveal the

truth about the whole affair. The RDP leader could have assumed a more positive part in untangling the ties between his opposition comrade Kim and the security agency.

The So case and other illegal visits to the North should not be handled from the point of political considerations but discretionary measures may well be taken in terms of timing and method of investigating the leader of the largest opposition party. Kim Yong-sam might have been expected to take up an intermediary role, recollecting the fact that Kim Tae-chung had opposed physical detention of Kim Yong-sam in connection with the bribery of an opposition candidate in the recent by-election in Tonghae city, Kangwon-to.

Concerning the unification problem, Kim made it clear that his party would pursue an independent policy, although he recognized the government as the sole channel for contacts with the North Koreans. Kim failed to elaborate on the independent policy, but it leaves room for policy clashes between the government and his party. At any rate, the basic unification policy needs to be formulated on the basis of a broad national consensus, reflecting opinions of various strata of society.

Touching on the teachers trade union movement, the opposition leader endorsed a two-pronged stance criticizing the government's massive dismissal of the unionized teachers on the one hand and the teacher's radical activities such as hunger strikes on the other. His neutral is logically plausible, but what is acutely needed at this juncture is an action—suprapartisan efforts for arbitration.

**Four Charges With Anti-U.S., Pro-North Activities**  
SK0208035289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] A dissident was arrested yesterday by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) for producing and spreading materials benefiting the enemy while attempting to set up a research institute for spreading anti-U.S. sentiment in Korea.

Kim Tae-won, 24, a Korea University law senior, became the fourth person to be put into custody of the NSP on charges of attempting to establish "the Korea-U.S. relations research institute" in Seoul to boost anti-Americanism in cooperation with three other persons.

Those three are Mun Pu-sik, Ko Hyon-chu and Kim Un-tae. Mun served a jail term for the 1981 attack on the United States Information Service (USIS) in Pusan.

Kim Tae-won is accused of sympathizing with the cause of the north by publishing pro-Pyongyang documents containing such articles as "the wrongful presence of

U.S. troops in Korea" and "the U.S. political maneuvering in Korea" in an effort to prepare himself for assuming the position of research bureau chief of the institute, which was scheduled to open Sept. 8.

The top security agency is reportedly questioning the three on why and how they produced the pro-north materials including pamphlets summarizing the "chucce" ideology of north Korean leader Kim Il-song, which was confiscated at the Chonminnyon office last Monday.

Kim Hyon-chang, who served jail terms along with Mun in connection with the attack on the USIS building in Pusan, is being sought by NSP agents in connection with the research institute case.

**Students Arrested for Financing Yim Activities**  
SK0208015689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—Two students were arrested Tuesday and three put on the wanted list on charges of involving in paying for an unauthorized trip to the Pyongyang youth festival by Yim Su-kyong, a South Korean student activist now in the Truce Village of Panmunjom seeking permission to return home. [sentence as received]

The Agency for National Security Planning, in announcing the arrests, said it suspects that Miss Kim Chi-sun, a 22-year-old home management major of Hanyang University, received 2.5 million won from the National Student Representatives' Council on June 26, bought traveler's checks worth 3,720 U.S. dollars and sent them to Yim in Tokyo.

Miss Yu So-chong, 22, a food major at the same university, is suspected of selecting Kim for the task because her identification card was unmarked by the police and introducing her to a student council official named Yong-sop, it said.

The three on the agency's wanted list are Yong-sop, Sin Hyon-kyong, the student council chairwoman of Hanyang University, and Pak, the council's planning director and the person who gave the money to Kim. Two of the three names are only partial and may be pseudonyms, an agency official said.

Yim had been suspected of receiving money from North Korean agents in Japan for her travel expenses to Pyongyang via Berlin.

**Teachers Union, Ministry Talks End in 'Deadlock'**  
SK0208023889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
2 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Union teachers entering the seventh day of their hunger sit-in on the grounds of Myeongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul are planning a mass rally Saturday in front of the cathedral to protest the government's suppression of the union.

Leaders of Chonkyojo or the National Teachers Union said the rally would draw at least 10,000 teachers, university students, parents and social activists who sympathize with their union movement.

Saturday is the deadline set by the Education Ministry for punishment of about 4,100 teachers at primary and secondary schools who still hold union membership.

According to an Education Ministry report, a total of 943 teachers have been reprimanded for their involvement in unauthorized union activities. Of them, 120 teachers were dismissed, 150 relieved of their teaching positions, and 625 suspended from school.

Chonkyojo leaders also said they would continue to seek dialog with the government and political parties to solve the educational crisis triggered by the teachers union movement.

They have called on politicians to revise the laws so as to legalize the teachers' union during the September regular session of the National Assembly.

Later in the afternoon, a five-member Chonkyojo delegation, including spokesman Kim Min-kon, held talks with a ranking Education Ministry official in an effort to hurdle over the crisis.

But the meeting ended in a deadlock an hour later as Mo Yong-ki, chief of the ministry's bureau governing teachers at primary and secondary education, refused to retreat from the consistent disband-the-union-first-and-talk-late policy.

**Relations With Soviet Union Expected To Improve**  
SK0208065189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 2 (YONHAP)—A top South Korean businessman wound up a "remarkable" tour of the Soviet Union in an upbeat mood Monday, predicting that Moscow is ready to take an active role in normalizing ties with Seoul and in improving relations between the two Koreas.

An ebullient Chong Chu-yong, founder of the Hyundai Business Group, also forecast strengthened Seoul-Moscow economic cooperation, including establishment of joint ventures, in a news conference winding up his nine-day trip.

"From now on, all will go well. The Soviet Union is expected to take positive steps to normalize bilateral relations and to help improve relations between South and North Korea," Chong said. "I am also convinced that the Soviet Union will treat South Korea well, without discrimination, just like other countries with which it maintains diplomatic relations."

Chong's trip took him from the far east port of Vladivostok to the Soviet capital at the head of a 30-member delegation of leading South Korean businessmen.

The trip and talks with Soviet officials were "remarkable," he told Korean reporters after his last function, co-chairing the first meeting of the Korean-Soviet Business Council.

"I felt the Soviets had been guarding against possible insincerity in our push for economic ties, but the dialogue during this trip washed away misunderstandings and contributed crucially to building trust. In particular, I think the Soviet Union has come to perceive that diplomatic normalization is a vitally important task in connection with the promotion of economic cooperation," Chong said.

Looking to future cooperation, Chong said, "We will start joint ventures where possible and practical. There is no problem investing the amount of capital the Soviets wish since overseas investment of up to 1 million dollars is possible at any time under Korean law and the Soviets will add to it."

Korean makers of consumer goods will launch feasibility studies for opening joint ventures and businessmen will lay the foundation for economic cooperation to ensure a stable supply of raw materials, including coal, from the Soviet Union through the new economic consultative body, he said.

But Chong admitted to possible hindrances as well.

"Problems will arise from the unconvertible Soviet ruble, the different economic systems and the difficulty in protecting investments, but a good environment will be created as the Soviet Union pursues changes to stimulate the inflow of foreign capital," he said.

Chong said there is a strong possibility of Korean firms participating in development of the Nakhodka Special Economic Zone in the Soviet far eastern region.

"The Soviets have expressed a willingness to accept our development plans if they are mapped out clearly, and our experience can be especially valuable in constructing roads, ports, and sewage and electric transforming facilities," Chong said.

Chong said there is no possibility of a joint venture with a North Korean company and no message was delivered from Seoul to Moscow leaders.

"A joint venture with North Korea is not the kind of thing we would discuss with the Soviet Union, although Moscow reaffirmed it will help build a peaceful atmosphere and mature relationship between South and North Korea," Chong said.

Soviet officials seemed willing to make forward-looking efforts to normalize bilateral relations and Soviet businessmen promised to create an atmosphere for it, he said.

Chong, in Monday's council meeting, stressed the need for diplomatic normalization between Seoul and Moscow.

The more than 30 Korean and 40 Soviet participants adopted a joint statement pledging to deepen economic ties and agreed to convene the second gathering in Seoul late this year.

In a separate news conference Monday, Vladislav Malkevich, chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said he hoped Korean firms would participate in the development of Nakhodka.

Malkevich said detailed development plans for the port have yet to be finalized, but the Soviet Union will create an environment favorable for Korean investors.

**Burma**

**Government Launches 'Anti-Foreign Campaign'**  
*BK0208021589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
2 Aug 89 p 8

[Text] Rangoon (Agencies)—Burma's military rulers have erected a giant billboard opposite the US Embassy in Rangoon saying "Down with the minions of colonialism" as part of an apparent anti-American and anti-foreign campaign.

The billboard opposite the US Embassy is one of many put up at key points in the Burmese capital carrying slogans in Burmese and English.

Political observers said the billboards were part of nationalism and raise the reputation of the armed forces who seized power last September.

One billboard says "Safeguard national independence."

Another says "Love and cherish the motherland," but the most ominous says "Anyone who gets riotous and unruly is our enemy."

On Monday [31 July] the state-run newspaper, the WORKING PEOPLE's DAILY attacked foreign newspapers and radio stations and the Burmese political leaders who pay attention to them.

"Foreign news agencies always distort the news to make it serve their interests," the paper said.

It expressed dismay that the leaders of some Burmese political leaders [as published] do not read the state-controlled Press—the only newspapers allowed to be published in the country.

"Have they forgotten the fact that foreign newspapers and broadcasting stations are always meddling and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries including our own?" it asked.

The editorial particularly attacked the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the All India Radio, which are capable of being heard in Burma.

Suspicion of foreigners has long been common in Burma which deliberately shut itself off from foreign aid, foreign investment and most foreign tourists for long periods under a previous military regime.

But now the anti-foreign campaign comes even as the ruling military junta is inviting foreign businessmen to invest in the country.

The military rulers yesterday confirmed their intention of shifting the economy from state control to greater private participation.

The WORKING PEOPLE's DAILY said the private sector "is being given priority in our economy, which is also being opened to private investment."

However Western diplomats in Rangoon said there had been only limited possibilities for private enterprise in an economic system dominated by senior military officers for a generation.

There is also mistrust in the leadership which has used force to silence the opposition and twice demonetised many of the banknotes in circulation.

The diplomats said attempts to open up the rice trade, the central element of the economy, had foundered.

Serious shortages have developed in the capital as farmers hoard stocks and merchants manipulate prices to record levels, forcing the military to intervene.

A former organiser for Burma's main opposition party denied on Monday Burmese government charges that he planned a recent bombing for which a military tribunal has sentenced three other party organisers to death.

Moe Thi Ha said the government made the charges against him and the other organisers to use them "as scapegoats" to attack the party, the National League for Democracy.

The three young organisers were sentenced last Thursday for the July 7 attack on the government's oil refinery at Syriam, a Rangoon suburb. Two people died in the explosion.

Authorities identified Moe Thi Ha, 24, as the mastermind and said he received training in explosives from the Karen.

**Journalist Delegation Returns From USSR**  
*BK0208100589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Excerpt] A Myanma [Burma] journalist delegation led by U Soe Nyunt, managing director of the News and Periodicals Enterprise of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Union of Myanma, and comprised U Maung Maung Aye, editor of the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY newspaper in English, as a member, returned to Yangon by Aeroflot plane today at 1345 after visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. [passage omitted]

**Gen Myo Nyunt Speaks on Increasing Rice Prices**  
*BK0208092189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] The Yangon [Rangoon] Division Committee for Bringing Down Prices held a coordination meeting with rice traders in Yangon Division at 1400 today [1 August] at the conference hall on the first floor of City Hall. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the meeting, Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council, said: We have been working and coordinating with rice traders in Yangon Division on equal terms in accordance with the five principles of friendship and in accordance with the third task of the four tasks set by the State Law and Order Restoration Council—to help ease the people's needs for food, clothing, and shelter and to give utmost assistance to private and cooperative sectors.

The general noted that efforts are being made to solve the problems that the rice traders face in transportation and in obtaining fuel. He said that suggestions were solicited from the traders on how to bring down prices. However, no suggestions were received from the traders.

Gen Myo Nyunt said that despite the assistance given to the traders, the prices have not come down and that instead they are rising. He added that despite the government's attempt at distributing rice to consumers since 24 July at the rate of 6 kyat per pyi [1/4 of a bushel], the price of rice has still increased slightly in Insein, Pazundaung, Kemmendine, and Lamadaw Townships. He said that some political organizations are engaging in subversive activities to create political instability by advocating defiance of all forms of authority. These groups are using slogans such as: If you do not get what you want, fight for it.

The general said that as we strive to implement the four tasks, the traders present at the meeting should cooperate and render assistance. He warned the rice traders to stop working for profit alone. [passage omitted]

**More Prisoners Released Bringing Total to 17,558**  
*BK0208100389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] In accordance with Order No 4/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 20 July 1989, two prisoners—one male and one female—have been released today from Insein Central Jail. [passage omitted]

Hence to date, 8,369 prisoners, including 6,540 inmates and 1,829 detainees, have been released from Insein Central Jail and from regional prisons. [passage omitted]

Similarly under Order No 4/89, more detainees from township police lockups and those on bail after courts have closed their cases have been released. [passage omitted]

To date, a total of 17,558 prisoners have been released from bail, prisons, work camps, and township police lockups.

The release of prisoners continues under Order No 4/89.

**Chin National Unity Party Deregisters**  
*BK2907095289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[“Announcement No 262 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma, dated 28 July—11th day of the waning moon of Waso, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of the Chin National Unity Party as a political party

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma announces that the Chin National Unity Party, which has its headquarters No 1B, Ashay-Myin Ward, Mindat, Chin State, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 230 dated 28 February 1989.

2. However, a unanimous decision was made by all of the Central Executive Committee members of that party to request the deregistration of their party. Hence, the Elections Commission hereby announces the deregistration of the Chin National Unity Party effective 28 July 1989.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

**Cambodia**

**Chea Sim Receives Soviet Charge d'Affaires**  
*BK0208055589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, at the National Assembly building at 0800 on 1 August received Comrade Yevgeniy Bardyrev, acting charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia.

On that occasion, Comrade Yevgeniy Bardyrev informed Comrade Chea Sim of the Soviet Union's new foreign and diplomatic activities in the international arena.

On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, Comrade Chea Sim highly valued all those activities as a new step that is important for peace, security, stability, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, Southeast Asia, and the world. This step has also significantly contributed to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Chairman Chea Sim and Comrade Bardyrev informed each other about the developments in Cambodia and the Soviet Union and reiterated the effort to further strive to firmly strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples.

Comrade Chea Sim also stressed the State of Cambodia's good-willed and constructive stance to enable the Paris international conference on Cambodia to proceed successfully, thus genuinely serving the ultimate interests of the Cambodian people throughout the country who profoundly desire to have permanent peace and a reasonable and just national reconciliation based on the exercise of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and on the non-return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

**Heng Samrin Message on Vietnamese Invalids Day**  
*BK2907090389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] On the 42d anniversary of the day of Vietnamese disabled and fallen soldiers, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, sent a message to the Vietnamese party, government, and people. The message says in essence:

On behalf of the Cambodian party, state, and entire people, and in my own name, I would like to express admiration, sincere gratitude, and best wishes to wounded, disabled, and sick cadres and combatants of the fraternal Vietnamese Army and the Vietnamese parents and brothers and sisters who have sent their children and husbands to carry out proletarian internationalist missions in Cambodia. All the comrade combatants who have carried out missions in Cambodia are eminent children of the Vietnamese people in the cause of fighting against French colonialism, Japanese fascism, U.S. imperialism, and the reactionaries and traitors to the nation Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk, and Son Sann. All the comrades have side by side with the Cambodian people's army made sacrifices in flesh and blood to liberate and assist the Cambodian people in every circumstance. The entire Cambodian people will learn and remember this example of noble heroism for the cause of the Cambodian revolution in order to score great and historic successes. The determination of the Cambodian army and people to move forward in the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity will certainly win the final victory.

For decades, the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia is a vital factor which greatly contributed to liberating and assisting the Cambodian army and people in winning victories in the cause of liberating the nation and motherland. Today, the 42d anniversary of the commemorative day of the fraternal Vietnamese Army's disabled and fallen combatants, coincides with the time when the Vietnamese volunteer army is preparing to end its precious proletarian internationalist duty in Cambodia.

Respected and beloved comrades: Your proletarian internationalist mission on our Cambodian land is the noblest heroism. The Vietnamese party, government, parents, and comrades have sent their children for the cause of many generations of the Cambodian revolution, particularly the period involving the struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, to liberate the Cambodian people from the danger of genocide and also assist in the rebuilding of the Cambodian land.

Once again, I would like to express most profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, all the comrade disabled, wounded, and sick cadres and combatants and the families of fallen combatants, who have contributed to every stage of the revolutionary cause for independence, peace, freedom, and happiness of the Cambodian people.

In my own name, I would like to wish the Vietnamese party and government success in revolutionary reforms and wish the wounded, disabled, and sick combatants a quick recovery and strength to assume the tasks assigned by the party and government. I would like to wish the families of fallen combatants and merited families prosperity and happiness.

**Bou Thang Opens Meeting on Rear Battlefield Policy**  
*BK3007102589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] A meeting to sum up the outcome of the 10-year implementation of the policy toward the rear battlefield throughout the country was held on the morning of 29 July at the "26 August" Restaurant.

Present at the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Armed Forces; Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary

Youth Union Central Committee; and Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council.

Also attending the meeting were the comrades ministers; deputy ministers; secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial, municipal, district, and precinct party committees; commanders of the five military regions; commanders from all divisions; representatives of various central army departments, ministries, offices, and units; and parents of those who have done good service for the national society.

In his opening speech, Comrade General Bou Thang stressed: All the achievements and feats we scored during the past more than 10 years were made possible thanks to the immense sacrifice of blood and lives made by our cadres and combatants. Our party and state have paid attention to implementing the policy toward the rear battlefield by helping and settling problems for the disabled combatants, families of the fallen combatants, and families of the frontline combatants. However, the implementation of the policy has not yet been good enough. From now on, all comrades should strive to carry out the policy even more successfully and effectively in order to encourage our cadres, party members, and combatants. This meeting is held to examine and assess the strong and weak points, draw good experiences from each other in the implementation of the rear policy, and set targets for more successful implementation in the coming years. All comrades should take this opportunity to express your opinion and views to the full and dare to speak truly and frankly and to criticize one another with the aim of improving the implementation of the rear policy toward the families of the fallen combatants, disabled combatants, and families of the frontline combatants.

**Recruitment Results in Kompong Cham Reported**  
*BK3007085289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] In the first phase of 1989, 590 youths in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, volunteered to join the army. The communes achieving best results were Tang Rang and Thmar Puon. This clearly reflects the patriotic spirit and national ideals of our youths who are a firm and dynamic force. They have constantly nurtured hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot clique which had sowed destruction in our motherland.

The number of volunteers is higher than the same period of the previous year. It is due to the attention of the district party committee and authorities which have set up recruitment councils from district to local levels to urge youths to clearly understand their role and duty to defend the nation. The district in particular implemented well the policy toward the rear policy by setting up model communes as examples for other communes. This has greatly influenced the people and masses and encouraged them to volunteer to join the armed forces in

great numbers. Our youths are currently heightening their spirit to fight and are ready to fight. They are determined to firmly defend the motherland and to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to massacre the Cambodian people again.

Apart from this, many more of our youths are preparing themselves to join the army to contribute to building the armed forces, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to move toward assuming the task of defending the motherland and the social and national gains.

**265 Youths Join Army**  
*BK3007074889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Youths in Cheung Prey District of Kompong Cham Province have actively contributed to national defense tasks. In the 1st half of 1989, a total of 265 youths in Cheung Prey District volunteered to serve in the army. [passage omitted]

**3,560 Youths in Banteay Meanchey Join Army**  
*BK3007095089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] In the 1st half of this year, 3,560 youths in Banteay Meanchey Province have volunteered to serve in the army.

In the same period, 676 youths and students have volunteered to serve in police and militia units. [passage omitted]

**Over 4,000 Volunteer To Serve Army in Siem Reap**  
*BK0208060189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Last dry season, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province received more than 4,000 youths who volunteered to serve the army. These good results were attributable to the fact that the local authorities at all levels have successfully carried out the policy toward the rear battlefield and because of their good experiences drawn from the previous years. Particularly, it is because the people in all localities have voluntarily sent their sons and husbands to serve the army.

**4th Military Region Launches 22 Sweep Operations**  
*BK3007074689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] According to news sources in the 4th Military Region, during the past week, our Armed Forces launched 22 sweep operations against enemy elements, including 13 successful operations.

In sum, during the past week, the Armed Forces in the 4th Military Region killed 36 enemy elements, captured 48, and forced 16 others to surrender. We also seized 75 weapons.

Moreover, on 16 July, the forces of the 13th Battalion of Srei Snam District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meancheay Province launched a sweep operation in their responsible area. Following a 20-minute battle, they captured 43 enemy elements and seized 38 assorted weapons, a telegram set, and a quantity of war materiel.

**VODK Sees No Change in SRV's Position**  
*BK0208023489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[“Short commentary”: “Vietnam and its Puppet Clearly Show their Stubborness in Paris”]

[Text] Vietnam ordered its puppet Hun Sen to loudly proclaim at a news conference in Paris on 28 July that he would not change his stance and that his acceptance of the single Cambodian delegation to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia was only to facilitate protocol arrangements. Moreover, he rejected the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian government and the role of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

His remarks clearly show the Hanoi authorities' remain obstinate about extending their occupation of Cambodia because puppet Hun Sen's remarks are nothing but the recitation of a lesson prepared by Vietnam. The Vietnamese aggressors' fundamental stance of invading and occupying Cambodia, then swallowing and turning it into a Vietnamese province in accordance with their Indochinese federation strategy remains unchanged. They will at all cost maintain their troops in Cambodia.

The situation on Cambodia's battlefields has confirmed the fact that the Vietnamese have intensified their offensive along the Cambodian-Thai border and their shelling of refugee camps and Thai territory. They have also stepped up efforts to hide troops in Cambodia by organizing those soldiers as puppet troops and militiamen and as Cambodian villagers.

That being the case, Vietnam clearly wants neither to reach a political solution to the Cambodian issue, thereby allowing national reconciliation among Cambodians, nor to restore peace and true independence for Cambodia. As such, it has totally rejected all the reasonable proposals initiated by the Cambodian resistance forces.

Therefore, its participation in the International Conference on Cambodia is only aimed at fooling world opinion.

**Indonesia**

**Alatas, PRC's Qian Discuss Normalizing Ties**  
*BK0108070589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has met his Indonesian counterpart in Paris, France. During the meeting, Qian Qichen reaffirmed China's readiness to

intensify efforts to normalize relations with Indonesia on the basis of the principles that were discussed with President Suharto in Tokyo.

Speaking to Indonesian reporters at the Indonesian Embassy in Paris, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said there are still several technical aspects that need to be tackled before relations can be normalized. According to Alatas, currently Indonesia is making whatever preparations are required for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

**Gen Sutrisno Views Army Openness With Citizens**  
*BK3107145589 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 20 Jul 89 pp 1, 12*

[Excerpt] Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno says the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] has paid great attention to the current discussions on political openness at the DPR [House of Representatives]. He said that within the ABRI, the issue of political openness has long been included in the doctrine of ABRI leadership and social communications since 1974. The Armed Forces commander was speaking at a hearing with parliamentary Commission I on the issue of “openness” on Monday [17 July] night.

The ABRI Information Service, which carried the Armed Forces commander's detailed speech on openness through its press release on Wednesday, also disclosed Gen Sutrisno's remarks on the ABRI's sociopolitical and territorial development tasks in the framework of such openness.

The two tasks can successfully be implemented only with people's support and such support can only be obtained if there is a healthy communication between the ABRI and the people.

“The existence of openness is an indication of healthy communication,” said Gen Sutrisno. [passage omitted]

**Terrorist Head Surrenders to Military**  
*BK0108131989 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] A leader of the OPM [Free Papua Movement] terrorist band has finally surrendered to the Trikora 8th Regional Military Command in Jayapura after committing a series of terrorist actions along the Irian Jaya-Papua New Guinea border.

Speaking to newsmen in Jayapura this afternoon, Major General Abinowo, commander of the Trikora 8th Regional Military Command, said the surrender of the separatist movement's leader had practically crippled the movement. However, the commander stressed that the authorities would continue to maintain vigilance to ensure national stability and development in Irian Jaya.

**Army Officer Warns Against Communist Subversion**  
*BK2907130189 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] National Defense Institute Governor Major General Subiyakto says weak supervision in the administration and bureaucracy can be exploited by underground activists of the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI]. Speaking at the closing of the 17th course on national vigilance in Jakarta today, Subiyakto disclosed that the former PKI members continued to employ the strategy of infiltrating various fields. Accordingly, security measures for state personnel in the administration and bureaucracy are increasingly necessary.

Subiyakto also stressed the need to consistently monitor developments in the communist movement abroad, particularly in the Soviet Union and the PRC with a view to anticipating its influence on the underground movement of the former PKI members in Indonesia. He hoped that the communist subversion and infiltration, both from within and outside, could be checked as much as possible with a high level of national vigilance by the Indonesian people of all strata.

**Laos**

**PASASON Reiterates Stand on Cambodia**  
*BK0208044189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[PASASON feature: "Correct Stand of the Three Indochinese Countries on Settling the Cambodian Problem"—date not given]

[Text] The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], as well as the SRV, have always respected the independence of the State of Cambodia. The two countries have always supported the tireless activities of the State of Cambodia, which are aimed at establishing genuine peace in the land of Cambodia. The first action of the State of Cambodia in this regard was the announcement of the national reconciliation policy on 27 August 1987. This was followed by JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings]. Both Laos and Vietnam have reiterated their support for the means of the State of Cambodia to peacefully settle the Cambodian problem, and maintained that only by doing so can the long conflicts come to an end.

At JIM 1, the LPDR advanced a seven-point proposal aimed at building the Asia-Pacific into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. Later, the three Indochinese countries issued a joint statement on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September this year. Of late, both the LPDR and the SRV also issued statements supporting the statement of the Cambodian National Assembly on permanent neutrality of the State of Cambodia.

Noteworthy is that the LPDR has put forth a proposal on the achievement of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This proposal is on the basis of the 1955 Bandung principles; the 1971 principles on turning the region into a region of peace, freedom, and neutrality; the 1976 Bali principles; the seven-point proposal advanced by the LPDR at JIM 1 in July 1988; and the spirit of the UN Charter. The building of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, freedom, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation must be on the basis of the following principles: respect for every country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; respect for the maritime waters under the jurisdiction of each country and for the privileged economic zones and seabeds of various countries in the Far East Sea; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; not threatening to use force and non-use of force in mutual relations; not participating in and not organizing any political or military alliance with countries inside or outside of the region aimed at opposing each other and opposing other countries outside of the region; non-use of the territory of any country to oppose other countries; settlement of conflicts and disputes among countries through peaceful means; and maintenance of effective cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits among countries in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields.

The three Indochinese countries—Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—have experienced the dangers of war for decades. They therefore know better about the pains, hardships, sorrow, and disasters arising from war. For this reason, what the three countries want most is to live under the sky of genuine peace. The three countries have intended to resolve the years-long Cambodian problem through peaceful means in order to achieve peace, in accordance with the aspiration and requirement of the fraternal Cambodian people who have just been freed from the dreadful holocaust of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Therefore, the settlement of the Cambodian problem must be accomplished on the basis of respect for the outcomes of JIM 1 and JIM 2, the outcome of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks, and the outcome of the fourth Jakarta meeting. Any act of reversion and opposition will be not at all beneficial to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. It will only lead to an endless civil war. The efforts and creative intentions of the three Indochinese countries on the settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful means should be respected by all parties concerned, because it is a correct means to settle the problem in conformity with the true situation and the true aspiration of the Cambodian people.

**First National Conference on Banking Closes**  
*BK2807101889 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Vientiane, July 28 (OANA-KPL)—The first national conference on banking ended yesterday with expected success, after seven days of intensive work. The

conference studied the law of development of the bank to be associated with the country's circumstances and made a debate on some policies leading to the establishment of two systems of banks: state bank and commercial bank.

Addressing the closing ceremony, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan assessed that the conference helped the participants to understand the role of the bank according to the new thinking. He also stressed once again on different issues, making clear to the participants about the old and new mentalities towards the banking affairs, pointing out that the knowledge of new thinking on such affairs associates with marketing economy stimulating its development. [sentence as received]

**Kaysone Phomvihan Closes Meeting**  
*BK2907091189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Report on a speech by Lao People's Revolutionary Party Secretary General and Council of Minister's Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan at the 27 July closing session of the first national conference on banking]

[Text] The first national banking conference, which has been under way since being opened last Thursday morning under the chairmanship of Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the participation of over 130 bank representatives from all parts of the country, was closed with expected success this morning.

In his address at the closing ceremony, Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan reviewed and assessed the outcome of the conference and emphasized various problems to help the participants to understand more about them, such as the old and new concepts in banking work, credit and monetary mechanism and policies, bank-monetary relations, management of foreign financial aid and loans, and the setting up, supervision, and administration of banks. He also answered questions from the participants and accepted their suggestions. He said:

[Beginning recording] After 7 days of intensive work, we, during this conference, have been studying opinions, rules, and the laws on the expansion of the banking service so as to act according to the circumstances in our country. The conference heard and studied the summarized reports on the performance of the banking sector, studied and discussed a number of policies and mechanism which were designed for the establishment of two banking systems, namely the state bank and commercial banks.

Through the explanation rendered by various units, I have noticed that everyone is quite enthusiastic in expressing his or her opinion in a frank manner taking into account the existing realities so as to seek measures for resolving difficulties with the intention to further expand banking services in our country. Suffice to say

that this conference has scored the expected achievements. I wish to express my wholehearted admiration for your enthusiastic spirit. [applause]

During this conference, comrades, you have raised queries and made a number of suggestions for which we should jointly find the answers. I would like to say that, briefly, those questions [words indistinct] the old the new concepts. For this reason, in addressing this conference, I will review various problems to enable you comrades to see a clear picture and to respond to your questions as well as suggestions. [Words indistinct] I will first [words indistinct] clearly differentiate the old and new concepts. The old concept is the concept that must be erased and completely dismissed. The old concept of banking does not begin with a commodity economy [words indistinct]. In a sense, the bank is regarded as a technical organization, and only the state bank can exist. The bank is also regarded as an administrative organization established from the center down to provinces and districts under the autocratic administrative system. The bank is not established [words indistinct] the market nor is it linked to the business production units. Meanwhile, the business production units will avoid doing transactions through the bank. The functions of the bank are ambiguous. The administrative organizations at all levels are authorized to order the bank to make payment. The old concept does not acknowledge that banks can operate in two systems. If not, it is understood that only the state can operate commercial banks while other economic sectors have no role to play.

What is the new concept then? The new concept acknowledges that the bank is the product of a commodity economy and, at the same time, supports and pushes the commodity economy to expand continuously.

The bank is a special enterprise because it [word indistinct] the monetary business. It also plays the role of managing the monetary business. For this reason, the bank must be divided into two systems. The first system is the state bank or the central bank with its office only in Vientiane. The state bank has three major functions, as follows: The first function deals with the monetary business of the commercial banks. The state bank provides loans for commercial banks and accepts their deposits. That is the first function of the state bank. The second function deals with the monetary management within the framework of the law nationwide. This function requires complicated mechanisms in various areas such as foreign currency management. The state bank acts as the medium for the transactions of commercial banks. The state bank has the power to give permits for opening commercial banks, control their operation, supervise and monopolize the printing and distribution of money in accordance with the law. What is the third function of the state bank? The state bank formulates plans and policies in connection with monetary affairs, participates in the management of the macro-economy of the country, and cooperates with the state in drawing up long-term economic plans and programs of the country.

The second system of banking means the commercial banks of the state, of economic sectors, and of partnerships including partnerships with foreign countries. This type of banks engage in general business in all areas in line with the three following technical characteristics. First, they mobilize capital. Second, they grant credits or engage in joint investments with enterprises and partnerships. Third, they handle transactions and collect debt payments for their clients. Commercial banks are established only in the areas where the commodity economy operates. The number of their branches depends on the levels and the potential expansion of the commodity economy. Besides the said commercial banks, credit cooperatives extend credits to the people who are clients who have accounts with the commercial banks or their branches. The target of the operation of commercial banks are enterprises, economic organizations, and [words indistinct].

I will take this opportunity to give the answers to your questions and suggestions as follows:

Will the private sectors be allowed to set up additional banks? In principle, the state does not prohibit that at all. But since our economic growth is still slow and is of a subsistent nature while the commodity economy has not yet fully developed, we, therefore, should consider thoroughly and case by case the establishment of banks by the private sectors as follows: First, we must consider their capital potential and, secondly, the record and status of the applicants for setting up commercial banks. We must see that the banks possess the requisite conditions to guarantee their strength and stability. First of all, we must look into their assets placed as collateral with the central bank. Third, we must consider their the levels of technical know-how and technology. Fourth, we must see if the amount of money circulated in the area requires the setting up of private banks or not. It is the state bank that must determine whether the private sectors should be allowed to set up commercial banks or not and send their decision to the government for consideration. The permission for setting up commercial banks must also depend on practical conditions. Some people might wonder if enterprises and the private sectors will be allow to jointly invest in commercial banks or not. The policy of the state is that [words indistinct] business sectors to jointly invest in commercial banks in form of partnership with the following conditions. It is prohibited to use the capital from the budget [allocated by the state] to invest in commercial banks because, in reality, the capital is the money of the state. A state commercial bank will lose its partnership characteristic if any organization uses state money to invest in it. Any state enterprise wishing to invest in commercial bank must use its own money, certainly not from the budget allocated by the government. [end recording]

**Council of Ministers Adopts Decree on Bank Credit**  
*BK2807102289 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT  
28 Jul 89*

[Text] Vientiane, July 28 (OANA-KPL)—The Council of Ministers has recently issued Decision No. 50/PCM on bank credit.

The decree, made up of 9 articles, involves the enforcement of bank credits commonly applied to economic sectors, the exploration of capital both in the country and abroad, the deposits with interest by any institutions and individuals, the investment orientation that promote production and goods circulation, the ways and conditions the bank grants loans.

Others deal with regulations by which the bank and the administration at all levels shall abide in granting and asking for loans, and the duty of the bank in working out an estimated plan of macro-credit to be submitted to the Council of Ministers together with the report on schedule on the results of its implementation.

**Decree on Bank Credit Policy Issued**  
*BK2907101789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Decree No 50/PSL issued by the Council of Ministers and signed by Kaysone Phomvihan—dated 1 July]

[Text] Based on the resolutions of the fifth and seventh plenums of the fourth party Central Committee and a resolution adopted at the enlarged meeting held by the Council of Ministers on 2 November 1988 on transforming banking activities into business services and based on the proposal made by the chairman of the State Bank, the Council of Ministers resolves:

Article 1: To implement the bank credit policy which will be uniformly applied to all economic sectors, aimed at mobilizing and exploiting all capital sources both within and outside the country with a view to investing and promoting production, vigorously expanding goods and monetary circulation, and allowing the new economic structure to take shape and to develop step by step.

Article 2: The primary capital sources of the bank are from (?their own) capital, the mobilization of capital from all socioeconomic foundations, and foreign loans. The bank will give out loans in accordance with the capabilities of their own capital sources. Therefore, the state encourages cadres, soldiers, and people in the country, alien residents with residences in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lao people living overseas, organizations attached to the both domestic and foreign economic services, and all administrative, technical, cultural, and social organizations possessing the kip and foreign currencies under the common or private ownership, for which there is no need for current spending, to deposit them in the bank. The said deposit is guaranteed with regard to the ownership of the capital and with

regard to confidentiality, and shall receive bank interests in accordance with the deposit manner and form based on the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

**Article 3:** The bank must organize an extensive mobilization of capital among the people and various socioeconomic establishments by encouraging them to deposit capital at or to circulate it through the bank by using some economic levers as incentives, for example corresponding interest rates and convenient services provided by the bank to customers. The bank must implement the principle of strict confidentiality on the money deposited by the customer except in the case in which there is an instruction from the higher level and authorized persons or there is a court decision. The bank's credit policy must gradually unify the monetary market and the security exchange market [talat laksap] into a uniform body. In this, the state bank has a macro-adjustment role [botbat datsom mahaphak] through the compulsory guarantee fund and through the opening of a deposit account book of the commercial bank at the state bank.

**Article 4:** The rights to ask for credit for carrying out investment are to promote production and circulation and to serve the entire economic sphere and all economic sectors. The priority investment rights will be granted to such primary services and key areas as agriculture, forestry, irrigation, export goods production, processing industry, and production of essential consumer goods to meet the needs and to serve the life of the multiethnic people. The bank credit service must know how to be selective and have a definite objective aimed at introducing science and technology into production and utilizing labor, land, and production capabilities of machines for producing goods so as to expand domestic and foreign markets.

**Article 5:** In the initial phase, the bank should mobilize capital for short-term loans and circulation loans on a primary basis so as to ensure a quick flow of capital circulation. In certain cases, if the bank has long-term capital sources and if it considers that certain projects will generate socioeconomic efficiency, it may grant credit to such projects. The bank must scrutinize and inspect all projects before deciding whether credit should be extended or not depending on their socioeconomic efficiency. It must conduct periodic inspection of the implementation of the projects to which credit has been extended. As for the investment projects on the infrastructural construction permitted by the state, the bank grants loans to them within the limits of capital allocated from the state budgets or guaranteed with foreign capital sources. In brief, the bank does not utilize the short-term capital sources or [words indistinct] as long-term loans. The annual increase of the volume of the bank credit must be in proportion with an increase of volume and prices of goods in society.

**Article 6:** Loan acquired from the bank must be guaranteed with goods and [the economic sectors] must possess economic efficiency to pay back both loan and interest

on schedule. If necessary, the bank can call the economic sectors to use their assets as collateral for loans. If the economic sectors fail to pay back loan on schedule, the bank has the right to auction the assets held in collateral.

**Article 7:** The bank is prohibited from granting loans to be used as budgets or to grant loans to private economic establishments to fulfill their budgetary obligations. The administrations at all levels have no right to order the bank to give out loans except in special cases with written decisions from the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Article 8:** Each year, the state bank has the duty to map out a plan projecting the macro-credits [sin chua mahaphak] to be forwarded to the Council of Ministers for approval with regard to the increase in the rate of annual credits concerned in accordance with the national socioeconomic development plan. Every 6 months, the chairman of the State Bank has the duty to present a report reviewing the situation of the implementation of the credit policy to the Council of Ministers. Or when there is a drastic change in the economic and finance situation, thus causing adverse effects on the implementation of the credit policy, the chairman of the State Bank must report it to the Council of Ministers to ask for prompt guidance.

**Article 9:** Based on the above-mentioned articles, the chairman of the state bank shall issue the detailed regulations for uniform implementation throughout the country. Ministers, chairmen of the state committees, chairmen of the provincial and city municipal administrations, and directors of the commercial banks have the duty to coordinate with the state bank to strictly implement this decree.

This decree becomes effective as of 1 July 1989. All decrees, regulations, orders, and principles which contradict this decree are superseded.

[Dated] Vientiane, 1 July 1989

[Signed and Sealed] Kaysone Phomvihan

**Rice Growing Affected by Drought in Champassak**  
BK0208101589 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Vientiane, August 2 (KPL)—Rice transplantation in Khong District of the southernmost Champassak Province has been critically threatened by the two-month long drought. Out of the 11,970 hectares in the district, only 2.5 percent have been transplanted.

The district's agriculture service reported that rice cultivation in the area entirely relied on rain. However to lessen damage in rice production this year, the service has provided the farmers 22 more tons of rice seed so that the latter could resume their production.

## Philippines

### Columnist Cites CIA Paper on Counterinsurgency

HK0208013389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 30 Jul 89 p 5

[From "Make My Day!" column by Hilarion M. Henares Jr: "Congrats AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines), Winning with Rule of Law"]

[Text] We hope that our Armed Forces will resist CIA orders, and refrain from torturing Satur, his wife and other political prisoners. But one can never tell. Any son of a bitch who would plunge an ice pick into the eye sockets of Lando Olalia, preparatory to murdering him, is capable of pulling fingernails with a pair of pliers, sexually attacking a virgin with a closed fist, and performing all abominations ordered by the CIA.

We received a document from an American friend with CIA connections, dated October 1988 and written by a woman who either works, or consults for the CIA. According to my friend:

"What emerges is that apparently there is a big debate in the CIA over whether it's okay for the CIA to break the law in its counterinsurgency work. For us it is outrageous that there is a debate in the U.S. Government about whether or not a U.S. Government agency can break the law.

"It reinforces our sense that there are two sets of laws: one for the ordinary person, and another set for the government that allows it to trade arms for hostages, and intervene in the sovereign affairs of the Philippines. Something is very wrong here."

The document is an internal CIA memo about the Philippines, entitled "Counter-in-surgency: Winning within the Rule of Law." The author takes the "liberal" position that despite "undeniable short-term benefits" of breaking the law, there are more serious long-term costs.

One of these days we will excerpt it in a series of articles as required reading for the more intelligent of our Armed Forces. The document cites the successful experiences of Sir Robert Thompson in Malaya, and those of Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines under Magsaysay, citing five principles central to winning within the rule of law: a clear political aim; adherence to law; an overall plan; defeating political subversives; securing base areas first.

Citing CIA operations in the Philippines, the document says:

"A government which does not act in accordance with law forfeits the right to be called a government, and cannot then expect its people to obey the law."

The fact that the CIA and its agents in the government have to resort to extra legal means, is "a tacit admission that responsible government has broken down. In the long term, adherence to law is a great advantage to the government. It helps to make all officers and civilian officials responsible and accountable for their actions.

"It puts torture and the shooting of captured terrorists in their proper place: however great the provocation, both are crimes and the latter is murder.

"It puts the government in a position in which it is represented as a protector of those who are innocent, and it puts the terrorists in the position of being criminals.

"This creates the proper psychological attitude in the country as a whole with the government as the 'cops' and the terrorists as the 'robbers.'

"If the government does not adhere to law, then it loses respect and fails to fulfill its contractual obligation to the people as a government.

"This leads to the situation in which officers and officials cease to be responsible for their actions, with the result that, instead of an insurgency, there is to all intents and purposes a civil war within the country in which neither side can claim to be government.

"In such circumstances there is so little difference between the two sides that the people have no reason for choosing to support the government."

### \$218 Million Aid Agreement Signed With U.S.

HK0208095189 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE* in English 2 Aug 89 p 6

[Text] Philippine and U.S. officials yesterday signed an agreement on \$218 million in aid to help pay interest on the Philippines' debt and support its national budget.

The U.S. grant is part of a \$408 million package of economic support to the Philippines for 1988 to 1990.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt, who signed for the Americans, said the agreement comes at a time when the Philippines is "deeply concerned" about its \$28 billion foreign debt.

"I think it's very important that assistance in the donor community come in the form of grant and in ways that do not increase your debt burden but in fact, alleviate it," Platt said.

Acting Finance Secretary Victor Macalincag, who signed the agreement for the Philippine Government, said the first tranche of the grant is expected within the week.

"We wish to express our appreciation to the United States Government for this continued expression of support," he said.

President Aquino has appealed to foreign governments to help the Philippines reduce its foreign debt, which eats up more than 40 percent of the national budget.

Meanwhile, the President yesterday defined the priorities in the resumption of the debt talks with the country's commercial creditors as debt reduction first and new money second.

In a press conference, Mrs Aquino expressed hope that any new agreement with the commercial banks "should be better" because previous accords did not include any provision for debt reduction.

The country's debt negotiators are scheduled to resume talks with representatives of the commercial creditors in New York on Aug 8.

Mrs Aquino and the debt negotiators refused to reveal how much debt reduction the country would be seeking, although it had been reported that the country would negotiate for \$1.7 billion in new money.

"I hope you understand that we cannot be divulging everything that we are going to do there, because precisely when you negotiate you ask for what your country needs, and it is not for us to be giving advance information on these, she told reporters.

Mrs Aquino added, however, that she was hoping the country "will get more favorable terms this time."

She said she would meet with the debt panel Friday to discuss how much debt reduction the country would ask the creditor banks.

The President met yesterday with Central Bank Gov Jose Fernandez Jr, a member of the negotiating panel, who briefed her on the panel's consultative talks with representatives of the creditor banks.

Mr Aquino instructed Fernandez to give a similar briefing to the Joint Legislative-Executive Foreign Debt Council.

**Congress Considering Other Uses for U.S. Bases**  
*HK0208033189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] The Congress is considering the transfer of all military camps and the international airport to the U.S. military bases in the country so that the lands the camps are currently occupying can be sold for P70-billion up to P100-billion.

This is one of several options which will be studied by the Legislative-Executive Bases Council, created under a joint resolution of both chambers of Congress which President Corazon Aquino has approved. The council has been allotted a 7.5 billion-peso budget.

**Senate Wants Clarification of Aid Plan**  
*HK0208032989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] Coordinating Council Chairman Roberto Villanueva is summoned by the Senate leadership to clarify conditions attached to the aid plan. Clarence Agudo has the details:

[Begin recording] [Agudo] Certain questions will be asked by members of the Senate when PAP board leader Roberto Villanueva appears before it on Thursday to explain the conditions attached to the PAP in which \$3.5 billion were pledged to the country.

Senator Aquilino Pimentel said he wants to find the motive of donor countries in pledging aid to the Philippines. Pimentel was referring to insinuations by former economic planning minister Solita Monsod that the PAP was intended to get the Philippine Government to agree to the imposition of restricted economic policies laid down by the International Monetary Fund. Monsod claimed that the Philippines was betrayed into pinning its hopes on the PAP at the expense of national interest on the bases pact review last year and the memorandum on economic policy early this year.[end recording]

Senator John Osmena on the other hand claimed that the PAP appears to be an empty pledge:

[Begin recording] [Osmena] I am saying that there are conditionalities attached to the PAP, and if these conditionalities include the extension of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, I don't think there is any possibility we can allow that. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

**Congressmen Propose Solution to Sabah Dispute**  
*HK0208032189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] House Foreign Relations Committee Acting Chairman Jose de Venecia of Pangasinan and Assistant Majority Floor Leader Pablo Ocamp of Manila ushered a 9.5 compromise package designed to break the Philippine-Malaysia stalemate on the Sabah issue.

De Venecia and Ocampo, who recently returned from Kuala Lumpur, Brunei, and Sabah on an ASEAN inter-parliamentary mission for Speaker Ramon Mitra, bared the proposal on the eve of the Aquino-Mahathir talks in Brunei.

Included among the proposals of the amity plan are: The joint political will by both sides to drop the Philippine claim of Sabah in 1 year, to end the conflict once and for all; immediate launching of negotiations between Malaysian Government respectively and the heirs of the Sultan

of Sulu on the proprietary claims to Sabah; and the simultaneous negotiations on modest oil credits for the Philippines in consideration of the dropping of Manila's sovereignty claim.

**Aquino Steps Up Information Drive in Europe**  
*HK0208093589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] President Aquino today instructed Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to step up the military's information campaign in Europe. The details from Rogie Jaleco:

[Begin recording] Armed Forces Chief General Renato S. de Villa has recommended the launching of a massive information campaign in Europe and in other countries about the true situation in the country.

De Villa said that an information campaign, based on a total approach strategy which is now being carried out by the government in its bid to end the 20-year insurgency problem, is called for. He added that he had long wanted the enforcement of this massive information drive overseas, but Malacanang, he said, has delayed its approval. He expects that this issue will be tackled when the National Security Council [NSC] reconvenes. De Villa claimed that the NSC will be convened by the president because it is responsible for the anti-insurgency problem.

The armed forces chief announced the military's position today, after he swore into office 26 new 2d lieutenants, adding that the NSC has no clear agenda for its next meeting but said that he has no authority to decide on issues to be discussed in the next meeting. He explained that the NSC conference is a formal discussion of issues that have been previously agreed upon by its members.  
[end recording]

**Aquino Leaves for Brunei; PAP Fund Clarified**  
*HK0208081389 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0715 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Here is the latest news from the palace: President Aquino left for Brunei Darussalam at 1600 this afternoon in what is considered her shortest official visit to a foreign country. She is expected to return tomorrow at 1830 after attending the religious rites of passage ceremony for Brunei's 16 year-old Crown Prince Duli Pengiran Mida al-Muhtadee Billah.

Also attending the religious ceremony are other leaders of the Asean states including Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Indonesian President Suharto, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir and Brunei's Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

In a departure statement, the president said her visit to Brunei upon the invitation of Sultan Bolkiah is a testimony to the friendly relations existing between the two

countries. According to the president, her visit will also provide a good opportunity for Asean leaders to discuss various problems in the region.

Meanwhile, President Aquino approved the release of \$200 million to promote the country's fishery industry. According to Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna, the fund will come from the Asian Development Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan. The approval of the fishery projects was recommended by the National Economic and Development Authority board at the cabinet meeting held in Malacanang. The fishery development program is part of the government's comprehensive program to alleviate poverty and will be initiated in 27 provinces in the country as well as cover 146 municipalities.

In another development, the president reiterated that the \$3.5 billion aid to the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] and new funds. She explained that the aid pledged by donor countries to the PAP are new commitments that are different from the foreign aid allocated earlier. She made this announcement to refute reports that only \$1.4 billion of the entire amount constitutes new money, with the remaining \$2.1 billion coming from old commitments. The announcement was read by Roberto Villanueva of the PAP coordinating council in a press briefing at Malacanang. The amount of \$3.5 billion was promised by donor countries at a PAP pledging session in Tokyo last July.

Villanueva explained that the Philippines was already receiving foreign aid before the PAP was conceived but stressed that the highest foreign aid received then only amounted to \$2 billion. What the PAP has generated is much higher than the aid we used to receive, said Villanueva. He added that the \$3.5 billion may go up as the government continues to receive confirmations from other donor countries.

The president instructed Villanueva to draw up measures to ensure efficient use of foreign aid in the implementation of various development projects. Villanueva reported that technical missions from Japan, Australia and West Germany will arrive in the country in October to examine various government projects funded by PAP donations.

This is Empy Lazaro reporting from the palace.

**Fund Shortage Undermines Peace, Order Councils**  
*HK3107115789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 30 Jul 89 pp 1, 4*

[By correspondent Redentor Anda]

[Text] The government's peace and order councils (Pocs) are not moving due to lack of funds.

The Department of Local Government (DLG) announced early this week that 1,665 Pocs have been set up nationwide. While it did not state how far the Pocs have gone in implementing their respective counter-insurgency and crime-fighting programs, CHRONICLE sources at the DLG said that "the Pocs are completely immobilized" at the municipal level where they matter most.

"We have asked for a P22.3 million budget for 1989," said Poc National Executive Director Atty. Crescencia Aquino. The amount, which is an increase from last year's allocation of P15 million, would be used mostly to fund project of the Pocs, Aquino said.

Mayor Orlino Agatep of Lasam, Cagayan echoes a general sentiment among local executives, saying, "Hanggang ngayon, wala namang dumarating na pera sa municipal level." [Up to now, the money has not arrived to the municipal] Agatep, whose town is one of the most rebel infested areas in Cagayan Valley, said they are completely left to do things by themselves.

Some have managed on their own, like Pampanga Gov Bren Guiao. Guiao recently said his province was first to have organized an anti-graft council as part of its own Poc program.

Agatep, on the other hand, complained that the unarmed civilian patrols called Bantay Bayan [civilian volunteer organization], a central component of the Poc program, are not even under the control of the civilian government. He complained that the military in his area, not the Sangguniang Bayan [town council] as mandated by Poc guidelines, had final say in the recruitment and training of Bantay Bayan volunteers.

Pocs are supposed to coordinate all government programs which address the insurgency problem and criminality. "We address five pillars of concern, namely: a) insurgency, terrorism and secessionist movement; b) economic crisis; c) legal disputes; d) drug abuse, and e) common crimes," Aquino.

Aquino said the program, especially at the municipal level, is implemented by the mayors and the Sangguniang Bayan.

**Ocampos Held 'Under Maximum Security'**  
HK0208062789 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Communist rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay are presently being held in a jail under maximum security in Camp Aguinaldo. The tight security provided for the rebels is in compliance with President Aquino's instructions to the military to ensure that the two do not escape.

It will be recalled that Satur escaped his security escorts after casting his vote in the National Press Club election in 1985.

**Charged With Rebellion, Illegal Firearms**  
HK0108111389 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez announced that communist leaders Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina were today charged with illegal possession of firearms at the Rizal Provincial Prosecutor's Office. For the details, here is Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] According to Ordonez, the two were charged at the Makati Regional Trial Court with rebellion and illegal possession of firearms. The suit was filed by Derek Ignacio, Rizal's 1st assistant provincial prosecutor.

Fiscal Ignacio said that the arresting military recovered a .45 pistol and a .38 revolver from the couple's safehouse last 27 July. The fiscal asked the court not to grant bail to the defendants because of the severity of their offence, which he claimed to be a capital offence. [end recording]

**'Rebel' Leader Offered Medical Treatment**  
HK0208043789 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa offered the facilities of the AFP Medical Center to rebel leader Antonio Zumel if he would surrender. Zumel has been reportedly very sick and needs immediate medical attention. Zumel, a former newsmen, is the brother of right-wing rebel leader Air Force Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel. The two Zumel brothers are being hunted by the military.

**Military Reports Disappearance of Navy 'Spy'**  
HK0208095589 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 2 Aug 89 p 3

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday that a navy man who had been uncovered as a spy for the new People's Army disappeared shortly after being detected and escaped efforts by intelligence agents to get him.

A ranking military official who disclosed the case of the spy to the CHRONICLE said the suspect had in fact not been caught but may have joined the underground movement after sensing his imminent arrest.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the spy suspect—a certain Cabading, a petty officer at the Coast Guard headquarters in Batangas City—went on absence without leave (AWOL) a few months back when his superiors began to suspect him as a spy.

The official said Cabading's identity was disclosed to intelligence agents by Eduardo Borromeo, a rebel surrenderer who survived "Operation Missing Link," a bloody internal purge of government agents within the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Borromeo blew the lid open for Cabading last June ago while being debriefed by military intelligence agents. He had picked out Cabading from a gallery of photos of Navy personnel assigned in Batagas City.

Borromeo, in an interview with the CHRONICLE, said Cabading was among "mass based activists" who passed on information about troop movements in his area.

At one time, he said, Cabading provided information which the rebels used in raiding a PC detachment in Lian town two years ago.

The rebels killed two soldiers and briefly took over the PC [police constabulary] detachment in Barangay Bali-bago during the incident, said Borromeo.

He said Cabading had a house in a coastal village where they stayed for about a week while casing the detachment.

"Marunong siyang kumanta ng mga revolutionary songs na inaawit namin sa pagpupulong," he said. "Palagay ko ay mayroon na rin siyang narating sa kilusan namin noon pa lamang." [He knows how to sing the revolutionary songs we used to sing during meetings. I think that at that time he has gone quite far in the movement.]

He said Cabading also taught them techniques in intelligence gathering and in intelligence operations.

Borromeo said he first revealed the activities of Cabading to the Southern Luzon Command in Camp Nakar, Lucena City last March.

But Solcom authorities took the information lightly. Last June, he again mentioned Cabading to intelligence. By then, Cabading had already disappeared.

**Several CPP Leaders Said Still in Metro Manila**  
HK3107053989 Manila **MANILA BULLETIN**  
in English 31 Jul 89 pp 1, 14

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday that several key leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) are still holed up in Metro Manila and that they are intensifying their search for them in the metropolis.

At the same time, they said more "hunter teams" will be organized by the Philippine Constabulary (PC) for metro-wide surveillance and search operations against both leftist guerrillas and rightist coup plotters.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, chief of the PC Intelligence and Special Operations Group, expressed the belief that "other communist leaders are still in Metro Manila."

Flores would not say whether Central Committee members and officers of the CPP were to hold a meeting in Manila before the arrest of key rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay last Thursday.

But unconfirmed reports said the CPP was mapping out plans for a possible resumption of peace talks with the government.

Military officials said CPP members and leaders use metro Manila as their "sanctuary because of the availability of logistical resources" here.

Flores said CPP members and leaders can also easily blend with the masses to avoid detection by the military.

However, he said his unit is taking steps to pinpoint the exact hideouts of CPP personalities in Metro Manila.

He said the military hunter teams from the Constabulary Intelligence Service, Intelligence Special Group, Constabulary Highway Patrol Group, and Narcotics Command will be assigned to arrest their respective targets.

The PC unit responsible for the arrest of Ocampo and Malay was headed by Lt. Col. Robert Delfin who was also the leader of the group which captured Ocampo in Olongapo City in 1976.

Ocampo escaped during the annual elections of the National Press Club of the Philippines in May, 1985.

Delfin was also the one in charge when eight other leaders of the CPP were arrested in San Juan on March 29, 1988. Among those captured were Romulo Kintanar, new People's Army (NPA) chief, and Rafael Baylosis, CPP secretary-general.

Delfin said his team's main target now is Kintanar who escaped from military custody last year.

Flores said other targets of the "hunger teams" are coup leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and ultra-rightist head, former brigadier general Jose Ma. Zumel.

The National Capital Region Defense Command and the Constabulary Intelligence Service are now working on their arrest.

Meanwhile, the National Democratic Front said it is still in the strategic defensive phase of the so-called "people's war."

In an unsigned statement, the NDF said it will now seek material and political support abroad in anticipation of an escalation of war with the government.

The other day, self-exiled communist leader Jose Ma. Sison, said in a telephone interview with a local radio station that the arrest of the Ocampo couple dashed hopes for an early holding of a new round of peace talks with the Aquino government.

In an interview with DZRH, Sison said: "Satur and Carolina are in Manila to lay the groundwork for peace negotiations with the government."

The other day, the military tagged Allan Jazmines, alleged member of the CPP Central Committee, as possible replacement of Ocampo as chairman of the party's National United Front Commission.

**Document Shows No Confirmed Spies in NPA Purge**  
HK0208095389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 2 Aug 89 p 3

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] A document allegedly seized from captured communist leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay indicate that no one among those killed in a recent bloody purge within the rebel ranks was confirmed to be a military spy.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, Constabulary intelligence chief, said this was the major finding of a captured document, *Mga Desisyong Kaugnay ng mga kampanyang anti-impilrasyon*, [decisions of the anti-imperialist campaign] purportedly prepared by the Politburo and Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines. [CPP]

Flores said the document was seized from a Makati apartment rented by Ocampo and Malay after their arrest last Thursday.

"Walang kumpirmadong espiya ng mga kaaway sa mga inusig at pinarusahan. Ang opts (Operation Miswsing Link) kung gayon ay isang ganap na kahibangan," [there were no confirmed spies among those investigated and punished. Operation missing link is utter foolishness] Flores quoted the document as saying.

"Iyon ay sumalanta sa pwersang cadre, naglagay sa organisasyon ng partido sa bingit ng pagkawasak, sumira sa relasyon ng kilusan nang wala man lang nahagip ni isang tunay na kaaway.: [it devastated the cadre force, brought the organization to the brink of destruction, and ruined the relationship of the movement without apprehending any definite enemy.

He said the document "has provided the military concrete proof that the bloody and murderous rampage of the communist leaders against their own kind has really taken place contrary to the tongue in-cheek denials of some human rights advocates in our midst."

The military has been claiming that the CPP had carried out in Southern Luzon a bloody purge codenamed "Operation Missing Link," executed scores of suspected deep penetration agents, and buried them in so-called "killing fields."

The CPP regional committee has denied the charge, saying skeletons dug up from so-called "killing fields" were taken by the military from various cemeteries in Southern Luzon.

**Government Agents Key Role in Counterinsurgency**  
HK3107110389 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE* in English 30 Jul 89 p 4

[By correspondents Noli Cabantug and Jojo Dass]

[Text] Going by its latest accomplishments, the military appears to have gained an edge in intelligence gathering and in the establishment of an effective counterinsurgency intelligence network.

Brig. Gen Gerardo Flores, PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence chief credited for the recent capture of top communist leaders Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay, said the military's intelligence network has been the most effective weapon of the Government's anti-insurgency drive.

Other military authorities said the arrest of the Ocampo couple was part of a military intelligence and operation plan codenamed 'Project Manhunt'.

The project, which was launched six months ago, was designed to capture the top communist guerrilla and political leaders.

The project, according to a military officer, was launched primarily to recapture Romulo Kintanar and his common-law wife, Gloria Asuncion-Jopson, who escaped in November last year from the PC-INP [integrated national police] stockade in Camp Crame while attending a birthday party hosted by the stockade commander.

According to a military officer, the Constabulary Security Group (CSG), which arrested the Ocampo couple in Makati last Thursday, used an "asset" who also helped in the capture of top communist leader Rodolfo "Kumander Bilog" Salas in September three years ago.

"I should say the (rebels) have been frantic and paranoid about it that they have launched barbaric moves to counter it," Flores said referring to the 'Operation Missing Link' execution of suspected deep penetration agents (DPAs) in the communist movement.

DPAs, also called "zombies" or "aswang" [ghost] by the rebels, had wrought havoc in the underground movement, Flores claimed.

Referred to as "assets" by the military intelligence community, DPAs are members of paramilitary units, civilian volunteers, disillusioned Communist Party members, captured rebels or surrenderers. They provide vital information on the movements of top rebel leaders.

Flores would not give details on how far military "assets" have penetrated the underground Left. "This was something they ignored before but (when they found out) it was too late for them to recover," Flores said.

According to him, the DPA scheme was developed in the early years of martial law. The rebels first addressed the DPA scourge in their ranks in the early 1980's in Mindanao, particularly in Davao, the military said that last year, the New People's Army in Southern Luzon addressed their espionage problem by executing some 100 of its members, most of whom were reportedly hardliners and cadres who dissented on some party policies.

Most of the victims were former student activists and laborers who joined the rebel movement at the height of the Marcos dictatorship, alleged survivors of the purge claimed.

Flores considered the purge in Southern Luzon "an over-reaction," adding that the DPA phenomenon had greatly disturbed the Left's strategic and tactical thrusts.

The military claimed that real DPAs in Southern Luzon were still alive and "all accounted for." They suggested that the Southern Luzon rebels killed the wrong persons.

The purge was said to be a reaction of the CPP [communist party of the philippines] Central Committee to the fall of Rodolfo Salas whose capture was apparently an inside job.

The DPAs' role in their capture was acknowledged by a top communist leader in a letter intercepted by the military.

Flores said the DPA scheme was not centrally or formally integrated in the Armed Forces but was largely the initiative of individual military units. "All military and police units are developing their network of assets," he said.

The most productive assets, Flores said, were surrenderers who cooperate with the military in exchange for the dropping of cases against them.

With the recent increase in the rewards for information leading to the arrest of certain communist leaders, the DPA scheme would gain headway, a PC detective said.

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The fund of more than P20 million for some 37 more rebels has yet to be disbursed. "It will be given without question if capture is effected," Flores said.

A military officer predicted there would be a serious rebel-hunting preoccupation within the intelligence community. "Expect a wave of arrests after Ocampo's fall. It is definitely a rewarding mission," he said.

In the information gathering process for DPAs, the military had apparently placed emphasis on the collection of all available documents, computer records and other vital sources of secret party information.

From the rented safehouse of Ocampo and his wife, the military found stacks of party documents and computer diskettes. "We have now a wealth of information to guide us," an agent said.

Authorities responsible for the capture of the two were still mum on who got the P1.5 million reward for Ocampo and Malay. The question of "who will be the next instant millionaire," meantime, largely depends on who would be caught next. The military intelligence community expects tip-offs would continue pouring in. The rebel-hunting has just begun.

In another front, the Capital Regional Command's (Capcom) operation against suspected members of a communist urban guerrilla network in Metro Manila's southern suburbs would not have resulted in the arrest of 24 alleged rebels had the DPAs failed to accomplish information-gathering activities.

Capcom's Special Operations Task Force (SOTF) chief Col. Orville Gabuna said DPAs performed most of the operation's intelligence activities while posing as either members or officers of alleged CPP front sectoral organizations.

The planting of DPAs by both the military and the rebel movement into each other's camps is a normal consequence of the 20-year "Maoist Marxist-Leninist revolution" being waged by the outlawed CPP, according to Gabuna.

He explained that while the Government looks after its DPAs in various NPA camps through "reasonable compensation," it was possible that communists were also maintaining their own DPAs in sensitive government offices such as Malacanang and the Senate, and the media.

DPAs had always been effective and vital components in every war around the world, Gabuna said. Lack of effective espionage slows down an armed conflict's progress, thus taking a higher toll on lives and properties.

**Pro-NPA Barangay Officials Under Surveillance**  
*HK0108045789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 1 Aug 89 pp 1, 6*

[By correspondent Dana Batnag]

[Text] Local Government Secretary Luis Santos said yesterday barangay officials actively supported by communist New People's Army (NPA) in certain areas in the provinces of Samar, Quezon and Mindanao have been identified and that their activities are being closely monitored.

Santos made the statement a day after President Aquino confirmed military claims that some barangay officials had communist links.

In Bicol region, a ranking military official told the CHRONICLE yesterday that more than 600 barangay captains and councilmen reportedly sympathetic to communist rebels had won seats in the local elections last March.

But he said the figure was less than 10 percent of the total elective positions in the region and would not affect government programs there.

Santos called on the barangay officials not to allow themselves to be used by the rebels.

"We are respecting the mandate of the people but as a matter of national security, we are watching very closely their activities to see to it that they cannot give support to the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA," the DLG [Department of Local Governments] chief said.

Out of the country's estimated 42,000 barangay, Santos said less than half of 1 percent have their officials being actively supported by the CPP-NPA.

"They are spread all over the country, but mostly in insurgency-affected areas like Samar and some areas in Mindanao and Quezon," he said.

Santos said local peace and order councils nationwide, now numbering 1,667, would monitor the activities of these Left-leaning local officials.

The DLG secretary had said the local officials found guilty of coddling or supporting the communists could be suspended or removed from office.

He cited Section 60 of the Local Government Code which provides that an elective local official may be suspended or removed from office on grounds which include disloyalty to the Republic.

The military officer, who requested anonymity, told the CHRONICLE that the barangay officials elected through the help of the NPA were mostly in remote and isolated villages. He said some were forced to cooperate with the rebels because of the absence of troops in their areas.

President Aquino said on Sunday communist rebels planned to infiltrate the Government at the grassroot level, particularly in areas where the Government's presence is hardly felt.

The military confirmed a plot to infiltrate the Government and the military establishment. It said the rebels had adopted a three-phase, six-year program to infiltrate various government agencies through the help of liberal and subversive officials.

The rebel plot was discovered early in 1986 from captured documents. It was later confirmed by a captured rebel, Renato Constantino, alias Ka [Comrade] Mong, who said the rebels had been developing their own spy network to gain key positions in the Government, discredit the Administration and then agitate government workers and the people to take up arms and change the entire Government system.

Part of the rebels' program was to win seats in the various electoral processes, particularly in the barangay polls. The military said the rebels have projected to win at least 20 percent of the elective positions at the barangay level.

**Cash Rewards for Honasan, Others Raised**  
*HK0208095989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 2 Aug 89 pp 1, 8*

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] has raised to P [peso] 500,000 the cash reward for information leading to the arrest or capture of coup leader and cashiered Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

The same amount is being offered for the arrest of the country's most wanted criminal, renegade policeman Rizal Alih, who led an armed band which took hostage and executed Brig. Gen. Eduardo Batalla and his aide, Col. Romeo Abendan, in Camp Cawa Cawa, Zamboanga City early this year.

The PC has also put up a P200,000 reward each for the capture of Marcos loyalist leader, Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, and Boy Iran, alias "Boy Muslim," the suspected gunman in the murder of Antique political leader Evelio Javier.

Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC chief, said increasing the cash rewards for the wanted rebels and criminals was necessary to ensure the success of the government's campaign to neutralize threats to national stability.

"You have to use all kinds of incentives," Montano said.

Last week, Constabulary intelligence agents captured Satur Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay, both members of the Communist Party of the Philippines' Central Committee, a few days after the military raised to P1 million the price on Ocampo's head.

A P500,000 reward was put earlier on the head of Honasan, but P200,000 of this was raised by businessmen.

The dismissed Army officer led the most serious coup attempt against the government on Aug. 28, 1987, in which 53 persons were killed and over 300 others were wounded.

Honasan was captured in December 1987, but escaped from his prison ship in March 1988 with the help of his Navy guards.

Zumel, who now carries a P200,000 price on his head, was a former military aide of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, who has been implicated in several failed attempts by "loyalist" forces to oust President Aquino. He is the brother of Antonio Zumel, a top communist leader with P500,000 on his head.

Alih led a group of armed men in taking hostage General Batalla, chief of the PC regional command later killing him and Abandan.

The military bombed the PC camp to flush out Alih and his men, but he was able to escape and take refuge in a camp being used by the separatist Moro National Liberation Front in Sabah, Malaysia.

Boy Muslim was tagged by witnesses as the gunman in the daylight assassination of Javier in front of the provincial capitol in San Jose, Antique.

The alleged mastermind, former Assemblyman Arturo Pacificador, and several others have remained at large.

**Teachers, Civil Servants Launch Walkout Action**  
*HK0108085589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Thousands and thousands of government employees and teachers braved strong rains to carry out their mass action on this so-called national day of protest, and to press for higher wages. However, government officials have already declared that it was not possible to grant the wage demand.

Employees of the international and domestic airports, postal services, and hospitals, as well as drivers and conductors of the Metro Manila Transit Corporation are reportedly also taking part in the nationwide protest

action. They include more than 1,000 ground and aircraft maintenance workers at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA]. However, NAIA general manager Eduardo Carrascoso assured that operations at the airport remain normal. [passage omitted]

Here is Gerry Sardi of CIU [Caucus on Independent Union] on government agencies affected by today's national day of protest:

[Begin recording] More than 20,000 government employees belonging to the Caucus of Independent Union began their protest action at 0800 this morning. Agencies affected by this movement are: Ninoy Aquino International Airport, Social Security System, Philippine Ports Authority, National Food Authority, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Statistics Office, National Housing Authority and 20 others.

The National Food Authority will launch an indefinite work stoppage starting today to press for a 2,500 peso minimum monthly basic pay and to change the workers' status from job order basis to casual employees.

Meanwhile, the postal service employees will hold a mass rally today but will initiate a work stoppage tomorrow.

Similar mass actions are taking place in Zamboanga, Davao, Cebu, Tacloban, General Santos, and other cities in the country. They called us this morning to say that they have began their mass walkout as part of the appeal issued by the Caucus of Independent Unions. [end recording]

Meanwhile, government employees who took part in the national day of protest may be dismissed from work or may be subject to disciplinary action. This was announced by Civil Service Commission chairman Patricia Santo Tomas in an interview with the radio program Liberty in Action this morning. Chairman Santo Tomas explained that the teachers and government employees' strike was in violation of the provisions of Republic Act 2260 and Executive Order No. 180. [passage omitted]

In a related development, Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague declared that the government can only afford a minimum wage of 1,700 pesos for government employees even as the senators and congressmen are trying to push for a compromise minimum wage of 2,200 peso for government employees. [passage omitted]

**Aquino Says No Funds To Meet Demands**  
*HK0108092189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is reportedly not disturbed by the teachers' rally. She said she is waiting for reports on the progress of the rally, claiming that not one of the government's agency heads had expressed alarm

because the rally is allegedly not widespread. She stressed that the government has insufficient funds to grant the teachers' demand, unless the National Treasury issues a certification that there are funds for this purpose, which is very unlikely because there, truly, is no money. She expected that Congressman Andaya had already told the striking teachers that there are no funds to cover the teachers' demand for a 4,500-peso monthly salary.

**Government Employees Return To Work; Plan Rally**  
*HK0208050989 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Government employees who participated in yesterday's protest rally have returned to work. But Confederation for the Unity, Recognition, and Advancement of Government Employees President Carol Almeda said they would stage another rally on the day the Bicameral Conference Committee holds its meeting. The committee will unify the two versions of the salary standardization bill proposed by the Senate and the House.

[Begin Almeda recording] Our framework is sustained action. There will still be mass actions. The plan for today and the following days is for government employees to hold mass actions in front of the Senate building. We have learned that the Bicameral Conference Committee meeting begins today, and we are still inquiring about the venue. It is usually not held at the Senate building. As soon as we get this information, we will march to the place and hold a mass action there. Today we will stage sustained activities. [end recording]

### Thailand

**'Useful' Trade Consultations With U.S. Held**  
*BK0208023589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Aug 89 p 3*

[By Phonphimon Kanchanalak and Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] Phatthaya—The two-way Thai-U.S. trade consultation ended yesterday afternoon with both sides expressing satisfaction over what was achieved under the goal set for the talks.

The meeting was described as "fact-finding and consultation" to seek and to provide clarification of each side's position, trade practices and policy on bilateral trade differences. It was not set up as negotiations and there was no commitment made at the meeting.

The consultation was part of two separate tracks of Section 301 procedure which Thailand is facing.

Peter Collins, director-general of Southeast Asian Affairs of the US trade Representative, called the discussion "very productive and useful." He described the atmosphere of the meeting as friendly, with the Thai side demonstrating true willingness to discuss the issues frankly.

Other participants, both Thai and Americans, agreed with Collins' assessment.

The first day of the session was devoted to an overview of US concerns over intellectual issues, namely Thai patent law, copyright and trademarks. Then the discussion turned very technical with both sides going over section by section of the 1979 Patent law which the US would like to see changed.

The afternoon session of the first day switched to the cigarette issue. During this session, Thailand tried to convince the US of its seriousness in controlling cigarette consumption, saying the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly helps facilitate such efforts.

Dr Prakit Wathisathokkit, a participant from the national committee for smoking control, made a strong and convincing case on the dangers of cigarette advertisements which won praise from American officials as professional and sound.

Yesterday morning's session focussed on the remaining sections of the patent law to which the US seeks amendments.

Thailand has compiled a comparative study of the level of protection of the Thai patent law in relation to the GATT standard and those of other countries. The study was discussed at the meeting.

The talks touched on the so-called "interim measure" to protect new pharmaceutical products. The US expressed a desire to participate in the process of determining the implementation procedure of the measure.

Kroekkiat Chiraphaet, head of the Thai delegation, said the new protection measure was set up in accordance with the current Sixth National Development Plan to provide safety protection for Thai consumers. He told the American team that they should not be concerned with the problem of possible added burden for patent applicants, nor the transparency of the measure.

The final session yesterday afternoon focussed on details of cigarette distribution networks, taxes and tariff structures.

The consultation was the first time Thailand and the US met to discuss the cigarette issue after the US tobacco industry filed a trade complaint under Section 301 of the Trade Act on grounds that Thailand's foreign cigarette ban constitutes an unfair trade practice.

Mr collins expressed hope that the issue could be eventually resolved.

**Thai-Lao Policy Groups Meet To Clear Questions**  
*BK0208050589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*2 Aug 89 p 1*

[Text] Thailand will ask for clarification on recent attacks in Laos' state-controlled media directed at the Thai Indochinese policy during a bilateral meeting of military leaders today, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Information Department, said yesterday Thailand would like to use the meeting of the recently formed Thai-Lao Policy Implementation Committee to clear up the misunderstanding between the two neighbouring countries.

In the past few weeks, reports in the Lao media have criticized Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of changing Indochina's battlefield into a marketplace.

A Lao government spokesman had claimed they were personal views of the writers.

A similar attack occurred last Friday with an article in the state-run PASASON daily newspaper criticizing the Thai Foreign Ministry for permitting US arms to pass through Thailand to anti-Vietnam Cambodian resistance forces under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Pratyathawi defended the ministry saying that "the Foreign Ministry has never allowed such an operation. As a sovereign nation, Thailand has the right to do whatever it likes on its territory."

Last night on the Foreign Ministry's short-wave external radio service, VOICE OF FREE ASIA, a broadcast in Lao and Thai strongly denied the Lao claims of US arms passing through Thailand to Cambodia. Tonight the station will broadcast the same message in Khmer and Vietnamese, Pratyathawi said.

Laotian Army Chief General Sisavat Keobounphan will lead the Laotian delegation here this morning for talks with Thai counterparts led by Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut. A press conference may be held after the meeting at the Army Hall in the Thewet army area, Pratyathawi said.

Meanwhile, an informed source yesterday said the Vientiane government is split in its views on Thai-Lao economic and trade relations.

The source said the anti-Thailand group, which is now "in ascendancy," wanted to halt the economic and trade cooperation, while the other wants to maintain a good relationship with Thailand.

The source said he expected Gen Sisavat, who is pro-Thailand, to take advantage of the talks to strengthen bilateral relations.

**Provincial Official Reports on Trade With Laos**  
*BK3107141789 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai*  
*1030 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Nam Khamcharoen, a Commerce Ministry official in Ubon Ratchathani Province, reported on Thai-Lao trade through the Phibun Mangsahan customs checkpoint in June. The total value of exports was 23.038 million baht, an increase of 9.062 million baht, or 64.84 percent, from last month. Imports from Laos amounted to 7.886 million baht, an increase of 3.221 million baht, or 69.24 percent, from last month.

The top earner of Thailand's exports to Laos in June was machinery for construction of the Sese Dam, worth 8.910 million baht; followed by rice worth 7.825 million baht; construction materials for the Sese Dam worth 1.940 million baht; other construction materials worth 1.625 million baht; and many other items. Thailand's top import from Laos was processed timber worth 6.757 million baht; followed by rawhide worth 455,305 baht; aluminium scraps worth 309,619 baht; and other items.

**Paris 'Deadlock,' Khmer Rouge 'Threat' Discussed**  
*BK0208042589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*2 Aug 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Thailand Can Untie the Cambodian Knot"]

[Text] The ministerial session of the Paris peace talks on Cambodia has ended without any real progress being made towards a settlement. For the next four weeks, experts will be gathering in working level committees to see if they have any better luck at hammering out a formula that guarantees a peaceful future for this war-torn nation.

It was obvious from the beginning that nothing dramatic would result from the ministerial session. Evidently, some participants were more interested in their talks with each other than the Cambodian problem. And it comes as no surprise that there has been a noticeable lack of creativity by all sides involved about taking on new positions.

Supporters of the Cambodian resistance call for an international monitoring of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, and a comprehensive solution that would include the murderous Khmer Rouge in a temporary future government. On the other hand, supporters of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government refuse to consider a role for the Khmer Rouge, and call for a cessation of aid to the resistance after the withdrawal.

Making things no better, leaders of the four Cambodian factions have used the conference as a forum for voicing enigmatic threats and trading accusations, activities that they seem to be trying to raise to the level of art.

With the working groups now in charge, it is likely that an agreement will be made on an international monitoring force. One of the few hopeful signs of the first few days of the conference is an emerging consensus that the United Nations should play a principle role in the international control mechanism.

But the effective implementation of this force hinges on whether negotiations about an interim government in Cambodia are successful. If the past ten years are any indication, it is very unlikely that the warring factions will be able to come to any agreement on the issue.

Without a provisional government, the repatriation of 320,000 Cambodians along the Thai-Cambodian border will also be unable to begin. The failure of the working groups to decide on the central question of leadership for the country will cause tremendous problems for many sides.

The deadlock in Paris to a large degree is due to the continuing rivalry between Vietnam and China. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia was attributed not only to the desire overthrow the Khmer Rouge, but also to block China's access to its neighbour.

At the same time, China's support of the Khmer Rouge seems to have less to do with ideological identification than to check Vietnam's "regional hegemonism."

The world cannot afford to let the tension between China and Vietnam continue to be expressed by using Cambodia as a battlefield. These two powerful states only reinforce the intransigence of the Cambodian faction leaders, who as things stand now, could let the "peace" process drag on forever.

Thailand, as a frontline state, can break the vicious circle. The Khmer Rouge is and will continue to be a threat to a viable future for Cambodia as long as Chinese arms flow through Thailand to the guerilla group.

The flow must end. Thailand should take steps that would end the arms shipments concurrently with the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. In the past, the military might of the Khmer Rouge has been thrown against Vietnam's forces. In the absence of the Vietnamese, the target of the Khmer Rouge will be, very simply, Cambodians.

**Chatchai Adviser To 'Observe' Paris Talks**  
BK0108134989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Prime Minister's adviser on foreign affairs, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, will attend the Paris international conference in mid-August in his capacity as an observer.

M.R. Sukhumphan told the BANGKOK POST yesterday [31 July] he had been instructed by Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to "observe" the Paris talks.

Since he is not on the official Foreign Ministry delegation, he will not participate in formal discussions at the conference which is expected to continue at least throughout August.

"The Prime Minister would like to receive a direct report from me on progress at the conference," he said. "This is a crucial turning point (for the future of Cambodia) and the Prime Minister would like to keep abreast of the latest developments."

According to the Chulalongkorn University academic, the Phnom Penh regime's Premier Hun Sen, who is attending the Paris conference, may feel more at ease to discuss pertinent issues with him rather than with Thai Foreign Ministry officials.

M.R. Sukhumphan and other policy advisers have developed a friendly rapport with Hun Sen after the latter's visit to Bangkok in January.

The adviser was not optimistic over the outcome of the Paris talks, saying whatever success will be limited.

He expected a broad agreement at the conference on two external aspects: a United Nations role in the International Control Mechanism (to verify the promised withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a cessation of foreign military aid to the warring Khmer factions) plus a cessation of external military aid. [sentence as published]

"A continuation of the civil war is probably unavoidable since there is little chance that the two strongest factions—the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh regime—will come to terms (on a resolution to the internal aspects)," he said.

"Our concern is how to limit the extent of the civil war," M.R. Sukhumphan said. "We should see to it that (whatever continued fighting in Cambodia) will have the minimum adverse impact on our border security and that there would be no more pretext to justify a Vietnamese return to Cambodia."

**Chatchai, Philippines' Laurel Discuss Issues**  
*BK0208034589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*2 Aug 89 p 2*

[Text] Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel discussed economics and communist insurgency problem in a meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan at the Government House yesterday.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani quoted Laurel, who is here for a four-day private visit, as telling Chatchai that he was interested in Thailand's success in suppressing communist insurgency.

Suwit said Chatchai credited the success to the government of former premier Prem Tinsulanon who placed politics before military might in crushing the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand.

The Philippines is facing an increasingly aggressive communist insurgency that is seriously threatening the stability of the Aquino government.

Chatchai and Laurel also discussed regional problems, including the Cambodian conflict and the US military bases in the Philippines.

**Chawalit Promises 'No Coups' During His Tenure**  
*BK0208015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*2 Aug 89 p 1*

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday that so long as he commands the army there will be no coups.

He made the remark in a talk on national security to executives of the Employers Confederation of Thailand [ECOT]. The ECOT, which comprises 18 employers associations, called on him at Army Hall.

"As long as I am in this position, you can be fully assured that there will be no coups," he said.

"You can go on with your creative role to the best of your ability. I myself will continue to educate my men," he added.

"As I have said, there must be changes. But it takes time to change the attitude of the people having weapons in their hands. Many methods must be applied apart from ordinary talks," said Gen Chawalit.

He said he has tried patiently to create better understanding not only in the country, but with other nations such as Burma, Laos and Cambodia.

Gen Chawalit said during the past week many stray shells landed on the Thai side of the border with Cambodia because of fighting between warring factions, causing losses of lives and property.

"We told them to stop, saying that our patience was limited. They did. When Burmese troops intruded into our territory, we told them to leave. They did. Because of our honour, prestige and sincerity, we have made a lot of friends."

"I think in the future Thailand cannot avoid being the centre of talks and other activities," the Army Chief said.

He said corruption in the country has tended to increase considerably, and is shameful because in a free trade system corruption threatens open competition.

"We have to get rid of it (corruption) so that you can fully compete and increase efficiency," he told ECOT executives.

Speaking of his concept of Suwannaphum or the Golden Peninsula, Gen Chawalit said it is not a matter of politics or colonialisation. "It is a matter of unity and co-existence regardless of different ideologies," he said.

"Because you employers have to think mainly of security, you can now be at ease," Gen Chawalit told them.

ECOT chairman Chirayut Wasurat said he felt many government bodies are not well-coordinated in solving labour problems. However, ECOT has tried to coordinate with every agency for the country's long-term interests, he said.

**Bank Sees Inflation as Major Policy Issue**  
*BK2907043989 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*29 Jul 89 pp 11, 18*

[By Sam-ung Wutthisaksathit]

[Text] Inflationary pressures appear to have intensified in the second half of this year and will prove to become a major policy issue facing monetary authorities.

The food index, in particular, is surging to a sharp 8.2 per cent, evidently affecting the pockets of low-income earners.

At the same time, the manufactured goods index jumped 4.2 per cent, compared with 3.1 per cent for the agricultural goods index and 1.5 per cent for the beverage index.

A report prepared by the Bank of Thailand showed that the Thai consumers were big money spenders in the first half of this year amidst the robust growth of the economy, expected to hit no less than 9.7 per cent this year.

Spending in the Bangkok metropolitan and neighbouring areas are particularly high, rising 4.9 per cent, while the consumers in the upcountry are spending much less.

That put the consumer price index of the country to 4.3 per cent by the end of June, compared with 3.8 per cent during the same period last year.

The fact that the people living in Bangkok and the neighbouring areas are spending much more than those living in the rest of the country reflects the wide gap in income distribution.

This will be another important economic issue facing the government in the long term.

However, the central bank is confident that it can hold inflation down to a national average of 5 per cent this year by means of a conservative monetary policy.

One good news is that the investment index has jumped 40 per cent, while credit growth continues on an upward trend, with the loan-to-deposit ratio at 99.4 per cent by the end of June.

The producer price index remains manageable, reaching 4.4 per cent, against the export price index of 1.5 per cent.

In the first half of this year, the central bank should be given the credit for stabilizing the economy through the restraint on interest rates, while trying to diversify the operations of the commercial banks into the upcountry.

The measure should help slow down speculation on some key economic sectors, while spreading the credit throughout the country.

The interest rate flotation is also another crucial monetary policy that should put the long-term savings system right on its track.

Techaphit Saengsingkao, the central bank spokesman, said the Thai economy in the second half of this year will continue to be robust, while interest rates will not rise abruptly.

This can be explained by the increasing capital inflow which will help offset the falling liquidity. The commercial banks should not engage in too stiff a competition that might bring about high interest rates. In the United States, interest rates have begun a downward course.

Mrs Klieothong Hettrakun, deputy director of the central bank's Research Department, warned that oil consumption can become a problem if it is allowed to rise too strongly.

In the first half of this year, Thailand spent Bt [baht] 25.38 billion on oil imports, up a sharp 24.9 per cent over last year's same period. But the falling oil price helped reduce the pressure of high consumption.

As long as the crude price stays at \$16-17 per barrel, the situation should be manageable.

Looking at other key economic sectors, it is evident that the construction industry is taking the lead.

The construction expansion in the first half of this year created a demand for 221.81 thousand metric tonnes of steel bars, up a high 29.9 per cent, and 7,532 thousand metric tonnes of cement, up 29.3 per cent.

At the same time, the manufacturing sector rose 18.9 per cent. rising particularly strongly are production of cars (45.2 per cent), motorcycles (32.6 per cent) and tyres (20.7 per cent)

Beer production also reached a high of 83.89 million litres, up 35.6 per cent, compared with 1,084 million bottles for beverage drinks, up 8.6 per cent, cigarettes 18,339 metric tonnes, up 7.3 per cent.

The agricultural goods index expanded 3 to 4 per cent in the first half of this year. Rice production reached 20.8 million tonnes, up a slight 1 per cent.

The average price of rice was Bt4,188 per tonne, up 0.75 per cent. Maize production amounted to 4.8 tonnes, up 6.7 per cent, with an average price of Bt2,812 per tonne, up 2.71 per cent.

And tapioca production reached 19 million tonnes, down 18.9 per cent, while rubber production hit 1.03 million tonnes, up 7.3 per cent.

On the international front, Thailand recorded a trade deficit of Bt62 billion in the first six months of this year, an increase of 22.2 per cent.

The forecast for trade deficit in 1989 is set at Bt145 billion.

But the situation does not warrant a serious concern because 80 per cent of the capital goods account for those that will be used in the manufacturing sector which will create jobs and earnings.

Imports of luxury consumer goods accounted for only 8 per cent, one-fourth of which represents food products.

Overall, the total imports in the first half of this year reached Bt305.512 billion, up 28.6 per cent.

Of this, imports of non-oil products amounted to Bt280.12 billion, up 28.9 per cent. At the same time, exports reached Bt241.608 billion, up 31 per cent.

#### Cabinet Discusses Economy

*BK0108115589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Likhit Hongladarom, deputy spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, reported that, at the cabinet meeting today [31 July], Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan raised for discussion the problem of inflation which has affected living conditions. The cabinet discussed the problem extensively, and admitted that the consumers price index, which remained at 3.8

percent in late 1988, had soared to 4.3 percent in June this year. It is anticipated that the rising trend in prices of farm products, especially rice, may cause the inflation rate to jump to about 5 percent. The cabinet tried to answer two questions: whether the 5 percent inflation will still be manageable, and whether the increase is justified. The Council of Economic Ministers has set up a task force committee, with the commerce minister as chairman, to monitor inflation and the rising cost of living, and to map out measures to cope with the trend if its effects are felt. The committee will also make its findings public and seek consumer cooperation in solving the problem.

The inflation rate, anticipated at 5 percent, is the result of a higher purchasing power of the people, both in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Farmers earned more from higher prices of paddy and other farm products. Manufactured goods, such as automobiles and small trucks, are in great demand resulting in occasional shortages. As Thailand has a free trade system, the higher purchasing power and greater demand have pushed up prices of consumer products. The Commerce Ministry has been monitoring the movement of prices and trying to control it. But several items, such as construction materials, are not covered by the Price Control Law. The situation has not improved much despite the fact that the government has allowed steel bar imports, reduced import taxes and increased local production of both steel and cement.

Concerning economic problems, the cabinet expressed concern over two issues—the price of oil and the value added tax. On the oil price, the public believed that it would be more difficult to hold down inflation if oil prices are floated. The government should reduce oil taxes instead of floating oil prices.

On the value added tax, the prime minister said that the measure is not going to be applied yet. So far, it is still under review of the Juridical Council after the cabinet gave approval at the first stage. The proposal will have to be discussed by the cabinet again after it is passed out of the Juridical Council. It will then go to the parliamentary Coordinating Committee for review, and will be tabled for deliberation by Parliament. Concerning the attitude of the prime minister and his cabinet ministers in the coalition parties, they all agreed that it is still not the right time to introduce the value added tax system. They think that it should be delayed until the government is more prepared for the new measure.

**Chatchai Delays Introduction of Value-Added Tax**  
BK0108005789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
1 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai yesterday instructed the Finance Ministry to delay the enforcement of the controversial value added tax (VAT), designed to replace the current business tax as the issue becomes politically more sensitive.

The order came during the meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers that the VAT bill, being scrutinized by the Juridical Council, should not be re-submitted to the Cabinet for the present. The bill should have been endorsed by the Cabinet as soon as possible, followed by an extraordinary parliamentary session to pave the way for enforcement in January next year as originally planned.

The delay is a major setback to the Revenue Department's effort to introduce the VAT next year. Originally, the department planned to replace the business tax with a VAT on January 1, 1990. It later postponed enforcement to July 1990.

It is understood that the premier is worried that the new tax will produce negative effects on economic growth, which has been surging for the past one to two years.

Moreover, several government MPs belonging to Chatchai's Chat Thai Party are opposed to the VAT introduction, which could prove unpopular with the public.

The Finance Ministry decided on the tax two years ago, proposing that a 10 percent VAT be levied every time there is a commercial transaction and at each stage of manufacturing as well as distribution. It would eliminate double taxation which manufacturers and foreign businessmen complain of regularly.

Likhit Hongladarom, a deputy government spokesman, said the prime minister asked the Finance Ministry not to submit the VAT bill to the Cabinet again for the time being.

"The coalition members believe that the bill should not be presented until the government is better prepared. This is also a line of thinking derived from the previous administration," he said.

The present Cabinet approved the VAT concept in principle early this year. A draft bill is being scrutinized by the Juridical Council before being presented to the government but Likhit said the delay order makes it virtually impossible for the government to present the bill to Parliament by April next year.

Moreover, it is unlikely the government will prepare the bill for Parliament during the debate on the 1990 budget, scheduled for September this year.

Likhit said that after the scrutiny by the Juridical Council, the bill will be sent back to the Finance Ministry when the government whips will study it before making a further move.

"There is a consensus that it is untimely for the bill to be enacted into law now," he said.

The bill has received support from the Board of Trade of Thailand and exporters but opposition is strong in other sectors such as rice milling, farming, fisheries and the construction industry.

The prime minister, according to the deputy spokesman, also said the further delay was based on opposition by contractors who said they would not bid for public sector construction contracts because the VAT would increase their operating costs by too much.

"The prime minister thinks such a boycott would have a serious impact on the economy," said Likhit.

He said no government whip is supporting the new tax and the finance minister and his deputy were silent on the issue during the meeting of economic ministers when the premier ordered the delay.

Sources in the Chat Thai Party said that the party had resolved that the VAT should not be enforced during this period because it would certainly provoke heated debates in Parliament.

"Chat Thai members are not prepared to run for elections now. The current administration should not have to suffer the leftovers from the previous government," they said.

Suchon Champhunot, deputy finance minister, said it was agreed during the meeting that traders and producers would take advantage of the situation by raising their prices after the VAT enforcement, possibly leading to serious inflationary problems.

"The issue may be revived sometime in the middle of next year," he added.

#### Paper Urges Action

*BK0108005989 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
1 Aug 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "No Wavering on VAT"]

[Text] No tax issue has become more of a topic of debate among corporate entities than the value added tax (VAT), due to be imposed in the middle of next year.

The Finance Ministry repeatedly insists that VAT is necessary if Thailand is to become modernized, as VAT will replace the business tax and eliminates double taxation. This should be a development welcome by all.

Not so. As the situation stands, VAT will be delayed further. There is still strong opposition from those who believe they could be "unfairly" affected. Opponents now are those who pay little or no business tax to national coffers—a requirement for all registered business operators. Their mind set seems to be that since

they have been outside of the system for so long, why should the government cause trouble to them now? The fact is, the country still has a substantial number of tax dodgers.

Under the ministry's plan, a uniform rate of 10 percent of VAT is to be levied every time there is a commercial transaction. The tax is added on to the cost of goods at each stage of manufacturing and subsequent distribution.

The VAT system has a strong bias against consumers, particularly in regards to products where the competitive level is not very high. But for competitive products, the tax rebate system provided under VAT can help producers and distributors lower the cost to consumers.

Those who currently pay the full business tax tend to support the VAT, as they will certainly be much better off under the new system. They will see lower costs, due to the elimination of double taxation, and their less expensive products will be more competitive.

Consumers will feel that the tax burden is passed on to them. This is unavoidable, as the tax will be a new cost to these producers. Ironically, in their minds, they have to avoid additional costs at all costs!

The Revenue Department has assigned officials to explain at various seminars the details of the new tax to business operators. Nationwide campaigns have been organized to ensure that there is no confusion, so that businessmen can accept VAT wholeheartedly. But the pros and cons continue, nevertheless.

Now we hear there is reluctance on the part of the government itself after sensing that resistance to VAT is considerable. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan remarked to the Council of Economic Ministers yesterday that the Finance Ministry should not table the VAT proposal for Cabinet approval now, as the issue has become more sensitive and controversial in nature.

VAT is now in the form of a draft Royal Decree still under study by the Juridical Council. Further delay means that the bill will not be ready for legislation as scheduled for July next year. Why did the government back down?

A senior Cabinet member from the Chat Thai Party is worried that VAT will be a highly unpopular issue for the government. He even compared it with the 3 percent sales tax which played a part in the defeat of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party in elections about two weeks ago. We also hear that there is hardly a single supporter of VAT among Chat Thai ministers.

To be fair to them, let's assume that they don't know what VAT is. Some revenue officials might not have a clear idea of what it is either. It would mean that the

Revenue Department has not conducted enough campaigns and public orientations on the issue. Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, a key Chat Thai member, might eventually be the lone voice in the party. It could be so by circumstances, not by choice.

The Chatchai administration has been surprisingly popular during a year in office. The popularity was partially due to some sugar-coated measures such as the reduction of oil prices, and more meaningful ones such as the nationwide logging ban. The general perception is that the government has been riding on a wave of popular support despite earlier misgivings that it would not last more than three or six months.

A popular government must be ready to make an unpopular decision, if it truly has the interests of the country at heart. The Chatchai administration should be well aware that it cannot escape from national responsibility by making only easy decisions.

A bill on VAT may expose the government to the political risks of rejection by Parliament. But if the government has enough self-confidence, then there is no real reason to avoid the issue. Sooner or later, VAT will have to be enforced.

By showing a wavering stance in the face of opposition and stalling for time, it does not mean that the government is heeding the call of the people, it is merely a sign of weakness. The government will be only lending more ammunition to its opponents. Supporters, who stand to gain from the new tax system, will be the victims. And they will simply think that the government wants to take the easy way out.

**Chawalit Denies Plan To Form Political Party**  
*BK0208040589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
2 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday denied a recent magazine report that he is planning to set up a political party.

"What for?" was his response when asked by reporters if he will form a party after he quits the military service.

"There are already 16 parties, and (politicians) are my brothers," said Chawalit, who was once tipped as former prime minister Prem Tinsulanon's successor, and remains one of the few possible candidates for the premiership.

Chawalit seemed surprised when he was shown the latest edition of KHAO PHISET magazine, with a cover reporting that the commander intends to establish a new party.

Chawalit has been at the centre of political speculation since becoming the army chief in 1985, when he announced that he would resign after two years.

His resignation letter was rejected by ex-prime minister Prem last year, and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan declared again early this year that Chawalit would remain in office. However, there have been reports from sources close to the general that he wants to move into the political arena after he ends his military career.

When four opposition groups merged to become the Solidarity Party early this year, there were unconfirmed reports that Chawalit had been urged to lead the new opposition group.

**Impasse Over Surrender of Southern Communists**  
*BK3107004989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
31 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Truce talks between the Government and Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas have reached an impasse over a CPM demand for a written guarantee of the terms of their surrender.

Well-informed sources said the CPM has made clear during the negotiations that they will not give up their struggle along the Thai-Malaysian border unless the demand is met.

The sources, who are close to the CPM, said an agreement had eluded negotiators during the latest round of talks because of the demand.

"The CPM is concerned about what will happen after they lay down their arms. Unless the demand is accepted it is unlikely that they will agree to give up," said one source.

He said the key concern of the CPM is their nationality after they surrender.

They said the CPM has insisted on the written guarantee because the Thai Government apparently broke a promise to grant Thai citizenship to some 600 CPM guerrillas led by Chang Chun Minh who gave up two years ago.

The talks have made little progress in ending the insurgency since they began last year.

Thai security officials are split on granting Thai citizenship to the guerrillas.

One senior government source said the Government would submit to no conditions set by CPM insurgents in exchange for their surrender.

He said the government would be fair to the guerrillas as long as it does not harm national interests.

The sources said senior CPM members came from China for the truce talks and had already returned to consult with their leaders, including CPM secretary general Chin Peng, now in his 70s, who is currently visiting the Soviet Union.

One source said both sides had to "retreat one step or it will be useless to continue talking."

He said the Thai side would propose a compromise to the CPM at the next meeting.

About 1000 CPM guerrillas, including two former Japanese soldiers who joined the movement in 1948, are still fighting in three areas of Narathiwat and Yala provinces.

**8,000 Arrested for Logging Despite Ban**  
BK2707030189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
27 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] A senior police officer said yesterday that nearly 8,000 people were arrested for logging in protected forests, demonstrating that illegal logging is still widespread despite a nationwide logging ban that came into effect in January.

The figure, released by Pol Lt Gen Prawit Wongwiset, assistant police chief for special affairs, confirmed reports that villagers and logging operators are continuing to fell trees despite the government's closure of forest concessions across the country. The Forest Department reported recently that more forests are being encroached upon now than before the ban was announced.

Prawit said government officials were among those arrested, and were immediately punished if they were found guilty. However, he refused to give out the number of officials involved.

Prawit said police have seized 75,042 logs, 984,968 planks, 121 vehicles and other equipment during crackdowns on logging activities between February and June.

A special task force on the prevention of forest destruction, staffed by forestry police, border patrol police and provincial police, inspected 164 log processing plants during the same period and found 77 of them had violated the law.

The senior policeman agreed that the rate of illegal logging after the ban was very high, but said the department has yet to determine whether it is actually higher than the period before the ban.

He said the Police Department is gathering information about illegal loggers and people with influence supporting the forest encroachment, which will be kept in the department's computer for use in anti-logging campaigns.

Police from the special task force went on 101 air patrols in the past four months to survey the destruction, missions which Prawit said have been effective in locating illegal logging activity.

## Vietnam

**U.S. Arms to Khmer Said Not Helpful to Cambodia**  
BK0208080989 Hanoi *International Service in Thai*  
1130 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The international seminar on the topic "The Genocide Phenomenon and Prevention of Its Return" in Phnom Penh has received wide public attention in Thailand and elsewhere in the world because the seminar constituted a display of man's conscious condemnation of a genocidal clique. Everyone knows that during its 4 years in power in Cambodia, the Pol Pot clique not only committed horrible genocide against some 3 million innocent Cambodians but also waged a war against the neighboring countries of Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam.

The Cambodian people toppled the Pol Pot genocidal clique on 7 January 1979. However, because the clique continued to receive foreign support in the past 10 years it has been able to continue crimes against the Cambodian people's national reconstruction and to sabotage peace and stability along the Thai-Cambodian border and in the region.

Thai newspapers, such as *THE NATION*, recently reported on the Khmer Rouge's barbaric acts of robbing, raping, and killing Cambodians in refugee camps and Thai villagers. An article by *NEW YORK TIMES* correspondent Stephen Ohringer, who visited a Khmer Rouge-run refugee camp in Thai territory, made similar observations about the Khmer Rouge and noted that the Khmer Rouge were stockpiling large amounts of weapons.

The Khmer Rouge's despicable nature has not changed, and it intends to return to power after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in September. For this reason, world public opinion, including progressive public opinion in neighboring Thailand, has commended the five appeals of the international seminar on genocide and prevention of its return.

The Thai power-holding circles have declared that they would not relax their efforts to seek a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and that they would not allow the Khmer Rouge to use Thai territory as sanctuary for conducting a civil war in Cambodia after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese soldiers. Public opinion has acknowledged this positive change.

However, certain individuals in the Thai ruling circles recently announced that the United States will be permitted to deliver its arms aid through Thai territory to the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces. Such an announcement is not in keeping with the times, as it only promotes fighting in Cambodia, which does not benefit Thailand in any way.

**National Assembly Delegates Return From Thailand**  
*BK0108154789 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT*  
*1 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1st—The delegation of Vietnam's National Assembly led by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of its Commission for External Relations, was back here on July 31 after a week-long official visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai National Assembly.

The visit marked a new step in strengthening the mutual understanding, promoting the relations between the National Assemblies, the states and peoples of Vietnam and Thailand.

**SRV Joins International Geological Union**  
*BK0208072989 Hanoi VNA in English 0651 GMT*  
*2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—Vietnam has become a full member of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). Its membership was approved at the eighth session of the 28th international geology congress held in Washington recently.

During its stay there, the Vietnamese geologists led by Pham Quoc Tuong, head of the Vietnam General Department of Mines and Geology, had contacts with their colleagues from various countries.

**Editorial on 60th Anniversary of Workers Union**  
*BK2907085789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*2300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Report on NHAN DAN 27 July Editorial: "The Red Workers Association's Traditions Encourage the Working Class and Trade Union Organization in the Renovation Cause"]

[Text] After reviewing the activities of the working class and trade union organization since its birth—the Red Workers Association of Northern Vietnam, the predecessor of the present Confederation of Vietnamese Workers [CVW], today's NHAN DAN editorial says: Trade union organizations at all levels should continue to conduct propaganda and educate trade union members, making them correctly realize the present socioeconomic situation and firmly believe in the party leadership, the ascending path of socialism, the necessity of continuing renovation and the socioeconomic goals set forth by the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's sixth plenum.

Trade unions must really participate in exercising the autonomy of primary installations in production and business, reorganizing production, rearranging the work force, renewing technical equipment and technology, and accelerating the emulation movement oriented toward enhancing the quality of products and projects. They must help practice thrift, reduce losses of materials and energy, and lower production costs of products;

must participate in the anti-inflation campaign, take the lead in implementing the three economic programs, and promptly extricate the economy of our country from sluggishness, making it surge forward in the new situation.

Trade unions must renovate their operating procedures and their organization and cadres, uphold their function in defending the legitimate interests of workers and public employees, and contribute to settling the present pressing problems concerning employment, improvement of living conditions, and exercise of democracy and social equality, making trade union organizations true communist schools of the working class.

**More on Trade Union Day**  
*BK2807085489 Hanoi VNA in English 0617 GMT*  
*28 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—Marking the 60th founding anniversary of the Red Workers Association of Northern Vietnam, the predecessor of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVW) at present, NHAN DAN in its editorial today calls on the working class to bring into full play its vanguard role in the current renovation process.

The paper says: "The foundation of the Red Workers Association was the result of the dissemination of the correct theory and ideology of revolutionary trade unions by Nguyen Ai Quoc and the Communist Party among the working class, and of the work of the Red Workers Association founded by the late President Ton Duc Thang at the Ba Son Shipyard in Saigon in 1920, and many other revolutionary trade union organisations set up in the late 1920's.

"Today, the Vietnamese trade unions network comprises 43 provincial workers unions, 17 professional workers unions, and unions of Vietnamese workers working abroad, with a total membership of more than four million.

"In the present process of changing the economy from a bureaucratic centralized one based on state subsidies to a socialist economic accounting system, the trade unions must actively take part in exercising the autonomy in production activities, reorganising the work force, modernizing equipment and technology, and stepping up the emulation movement for higher product quality and labour efficiency, and lower production costs, thus helping to combat inflation and accelerate the implementation of the three major economic programmes."

"The trade unions must also exercise their function in defending the legitimate interests of workers and public employees, and contribute to settling the present pressing problems concerning employment, improvement of living conditions, and exercise of democracy and social equality," the paper says in conclusion.

**Vo Nguyen Giap Receives Outstanding Students**  
*BK3007091189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Yesterday, 28 July, in Hanoi, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap met with 40 Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit members from Ha Nam Ninh Province who had won the title of good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho.

Most of the teenagers were winners at recent provincial- and school-level contests for outstanding students. Nguyen Thuy Linh of Tran Dang Minh Basic General School, Nam Dinh, ranked third at a recent contest of proficiency in the Russian language held by the Hanoi-based chapter of the Pushkin Institute. Apart from performing very well at school, Pham Van Khac and Nguyen Duc Lien of Nhan My Basic General School, Ly Nhan, also devoted time to helping children of war invalids and needy people so the latter could attend school on a full-time basis.

At the meeting, the students reported to the comrade Council of Ministers vice chairman on the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit's multifarious activities aimed at building 3,250 strong unit chapters and creating conditions for large numbers of students in Ha Nam Ninh to become good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap praised the students for their good performances and called on them to score even better academic achievements and make greater efforts for self-improvement to prove themselves worthy of the title of good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho.

**Vo Chi Cong's Letter on War Invalids Day**  
*BK2707063989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 26 Jul 89

[26 July letter of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong to wounded or sick soldiers and dependents of fallen heroes on the occasion of the War Invalids Day, 27 July]

[Text] On the occasion of the War Invalids Day, 27 July, on behalf of the party and the state, I would like to convey my regards and best wishes for good health to our comrade wounded or sick soldiers, dependents of fallen heroes, and families that have rendered meritorious service to the revolution.

On this sacred day, our party, state, and people proudly recall the memories of those beloved sons and daughters who have sacrificed themselves for the fatherland's independence and freedom, socialism, and the lofty internationalist duty.

The great achievements that our people have recorded in our glorious revolution must be credited to the total work dedication and sacrifices in terms of blood and bones of so many generations.

Implementing the sixth party congress resolution and making full use of their talents, intelligence, and resourcefulness, our entire party, people, and armed forces are making every effort to overcome difficulties and actively carry out the renovation undertaking and socialist construction step by step.

Our comrade wounded or sick soldiers and dependents of fallen heroes have greatly contributed to national construction and defense. I am very pleased to learn that, developing the good nature and fine revolutionary traditions of our armed forces, many of our comrade wounded or sick soldiers and dependents of fallen heroes have braved difficulties and challenges and actively participated in production, work, and study.

Many wounded soldiers and dependents of fallen heroes have set examples through their good work performances. They have succeeded not only in stabilizing their own lives but in participating in many beneficial social activities and made worthy contributions to national construction and defense.

May I avail myself of this opportunity to convey my best wishes for greater achievements in all fields to our comrade wounded or sick soldiers, dependents of fallen heroes, and families that have rendered meritorious service to the revolution throughout the nation.

It is my hope that they all will continue to satisfactorily implement venerated Uncle Ho's teachings, uphold patriotism and love for socialism, and prove themselves worthy of the confidence, love, and admiration that our party, state, and compatriots have reserved for them.

On this occasion, all party committee echelons, administrative organs, sectors, and mass societies should thoroughly review the implementation of the policies toward wounded soldiers, fallen heroes, and the rear-army relations. Timely measures must be worked out to rectify shortcomings and guarantee scrupulous implementation of all state policies and regulations. Concrete steps must be taken to help dependents of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes resolve their difficult problems.

It is necessary to motivate the entire society to care for wounded or sick soldiers, dependents of fallen heroes, and families that have rendered meritorious service to the revolution. Under the motto of collaboration between the state and the people and through varied forms of activities, let us assist wounded or sick soldiers and dependents of fallen heroes in a realistic way and create conditions for all of them to lead a secure life.

Now that our nation is still facing many difficulties, it is my hope that all echelons, sectors, and mass organizations will pay attention to scrupulously implementing the party and state policies aimed at guaranteeing preferred treatment and loving care for individuals and families that have rendered meritorious service to the people and the nation.

**Leaders Mark Celebration, Visit Veterans**  
*BK2807072589 Hanoi VNA in English 0559 GMT  
28 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—A delegation of the party, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers laid a wreath on July 27 at the Monument to Fallen Combatants at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi on the occasion of the day of disabled and fallen soldiers (July 27).

The delegation included Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and senior officers and officials of the Ministries of National Defence, Interior, and Labour, War Invalids and Social Welfare, and representatives of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers, the Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Peasants' Union.

The same day, the delegation called at wounded and sick soldiers under treatment at the Army Hospital 108 in Hanoi.

**Individuals Cited, Awards Given**  
*BK2607071989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Text] Recently, the Council of State decided to bestow 10 Independence Orders First Class, 39 Independence Orders Second Class, and 420 Independence Orders Third Class to 469 families whose relatives have lost their lives while fighting for the Fatherland's independence and freedom.

The Council of State also decided to confer two Labor Orders Second Class and seven Labor Orders Third Class on eight units and one individual for their outstanding achievements in implementing the policies toward war invalids and other social welfare recipients in 1988 and thereby contributing to socialist construction and national defense.

In addition, the Council of Ministers chairman signed a decision presenting 10 certificates of merit to six units and four individuals for their achievements in implementing the policies toward war invalids and other social welfare recipients.

On this occasion, the Council of State chairman presented gifts to war invalids, seriously ill soldiers, dependents of fallen heroes, and families that have rendered meritorious service to the revolution throughout the country.

**Families Receive Benefits**  
*BK2807102789 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT  
27 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—On the occasion of the war dead and invalids' day today, the State Council has decided to confer the "Independence" orders on 469 families with meritorious devotion to the country and "Labour" orders on eight units and one individual for their outstanding achievements in implementing the state policy towards the disabled, soldiers and fallen combatants' families.

People and administration in many localities throughout the country have built houses for needy families of war invalids and fallen combatants, for instance more than 400 such houses in Ho Chi Minh City, 160 in the southern province of Dong Nai, 57 in the northern province of Ha Son Binh, and 16 in Y Yen district of Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River Delta.

Enterprises, vocation training centres have been set up for disabled armymen and members of fallen combatants' families. Ha Nam Ninh Province established 13 such enterprises, involving 2,135 workhands who are disabled, sick and demobilized soldiers and children of fallen combatants.

Recently, the Ministry of Finance has decided that from now on all needy families of war invalids and fallen combatants are exempted from agricultural taxes on the plot of land they work.

At present, all such families in Hung Ha district, Thai Binh Province, and Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, don't have to make any procurement for local cooperatives.

Besides, charity artistic performances have been organized in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City to raise funds for the disabled and families of fallen combatants.

**Bumper Rice Crop Eases Country's 'Food Problem'**  
*BK0208080189 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT  
2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—In the recently-concluded winter-spring crop—the first of the three food crops in a year—peasants throughout Vietnam harvested 7,400,000 tons of rice, an increase of 425,000 tons over the corresponding crop last year.

The average national yield soared to 3.7 tons per hectare. In this regard the Mekong River Delta province of An Giang took the lead with six tons per hectare, which is followed by the Red River delta province of Thai Binh and the southern province of Dong Thap, both with over 5 tons per hectare.

The total area under this crop rose to 1,995,000 hectares, up by 115,000 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop.

This has created more than two million tons of commercial rice in the Mekong River delta provinces, thus easing the food problem in the country.

The success was attributed to the stepping up of intensive and extensive farming, the application of technological advances to production and particularly to the implementation of a new agricultural management policy as stated in the party Politburo's 10th resolution.

**Troops Bring Agriculture to Spratly Islands**  
*BK2907081089 Hanoi VNA in English 0526 GMT  
29 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29—Guards on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago which comprises many coral reefs and coral islands have done an impossible thing—growing vegetables where no vegetation has ever existed.

Now, for potherbs, they can have water morning-glory and purslane grown on beds of topsoil which has been brought painstakingly, in small amounts, from the mainland.

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